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Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

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Biennial report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, <1870>

Annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, <for the year ending June 30, 1878>

Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction … <for the school years 1879 and 1880, for the years 1883 and 1884>

Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Arkansas, <for the two years ending June 30, 1882>

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRECTION,
LITTLE ROCK, *December 20, 1870.*

To His Excellency, POWELL CLAYTON, *Governor, and to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:*

In compliance with sections 78 and 84 of the school law, approved July 23, 1868, I have the honor herewith to transmit my report of the Free Schools of the State, from the inauguration of the present system, including a fraction over two years, ending September 30, 1870.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SMITH,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

REPORT.

The organization of a system of Free Schools, for the universal education of the people, is an important era in the history of Arkansas. The great lack of education among the masses, even of the white population of the State, had long been felt among the intelligent classes to be a great evil and a serious hindrance to the up-building of the material, social and moral interests of the commonwealth.

And when, by operation of the laws of Congress, the colored race were made free and endowed with the rights of citizenship, the proportion of the population having a right to participate in civil affairs, and who could not read and write, was greatly increased. Hence the establishment of a system of schools which proffers educational facilities to all classes, without respect to color, must be hailed by all right-thinking persons as marking an epoch in our history of more than ordinary importance.

The law establishing the present system was approved July 23, 1868.

This office was opened on the first day of Augtst, 1868.

The law requires, first, that on the third Saturday of December, of each year, the electors of each organized school district shall hold a public meeting, to be designated the "annual school meeting of the district;" that, at this meeting, a trustee for the district shall be elected, and the amount of local tax determined to be levied on the district for school purposes. Second. Among the duties required of trustees, was

the transmitting, between the first and fifteenth of October, of each year, a written report, in due form, verified by his affidavit, containing the name of his county, the number of his district, the names and ages of all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing in his district on the first day of October; the number of males and females respectively, of each color, that attended the common school during the last school year; the average number of each sex that attended daily; the number that pursued each of the branches designated to be taught in the common schools of the State; the number of times the school was visited each term by the trustee and by the Circuit Superintendent; the number of days that school was taught during the year; the name of each teacher and the grade of his certificate; the wages paid each teacher per month, and the whole amount of wages paid teachers during the year. He shall include in this report the number of male inhabitants in his district subject to per capita tax, for the support of schools; the amount of taxes voted by the district during the last school year, for what purpose voted and the amount voted for each purpose; the amount drawn from the county treasury for each purpose for which money was raised by district tax; the amount of revenue received from the common school fund, and the amount received from each of the various sources from whence school revenues are derived; the amount of each kind of revenue remaining in the county treasury and subject to the order of the district; the number of school houses erected during the year; the cost and material of each; the number, material, the condition and the value of those before erected, and the value of all other school property belonging to the district; the condition of the school house grounds, and whether the said grounds are inclosed; and he shall record the said report in its proper place in the district book, in which the current records of the proceedings of the district are kept. Third. That these reports, when thus made to the Circuit Superintendents, shall by them be consolidated and forwarded to the office of the State Superintendent on or before the 20th day of November of each year.

It will thus be seen that, had we been able to secure the services of persons of sufficient intelligence, as directors of the several school districts, and had all the subordinate officers been prompt in the discharge of their duties, we should have been able to present to your Excellency and to the General Assembly a very complete report of the progress of school work in every part of the State.

In a State such as ours, however, where two-thirds of those interested are unable even to read, and entirely unacquainted with the management of public schools, it was not to be expected that trustees could, in every instance, or even in a majority of instances, be secured who were capable of making up such a report as has been indicated. The system was to be put in operation among a people largely without education, without experience in school matters, and such material had to be employed in the selection of trustees as the country could furnish, and the result was that it often happened that the report required was not made at all, or so imperfectly made that not much information with respect to the school or the district could be derived from it. Hence it was that last year we were unable to make any general report, and even now our report must be very imperfect as respects many items which the law requires to be included in it.

Of course *our* report is based on those furnished *us* by the Circuit Superintendents, and if *they* are deficient or entirely wanting, *ours* must, in a corresponding degree, fail of completeness.

The disturbed condition of the country, too, during the excited political canvass in the fall of 1868, operated as a very great hindrance to the propagation of the free school system and the first efforts of organization.

Enough has been done, however, in the organization of the work, the establishment of schools and bringing the children of the State under actual instruction, to demonstrate to all impartial minds the superiority of our free school system as compared with the condition of things which existed under the

old order of things, during former administrations of the State Government.

We think we have cause for gratulation in the increased interest which is everywhere manifested in general education, and the hearty manner in which the old citizens of the State are giving their influence in support of free schools. The opposition which at first was manifested to the establishment of free schools has, now that the matter is better understood, almost entirely disappeared, and all parties are, to a good degree, working harmoniously in the effort to build up a good free school system in the State.

On the 14th of September, 1868, the State Board of Education met for the first time in special session, as the time prescribed in the law for the annual meeting of that body was on the second Monday of January of each year. At this meeting of the Board, held thus early for the purpose of facilitating the inauguration of a practical system of public schools, a plan of operation was agreed upon, and such rules and regulations adopted as the nature and importance of the subject seemed to demand; and the Circuit Superintendents immediately went forth and entered upon the work of organizing and establishing schools in their respective districts.

The condition of the country, as all know, was not the most favorable for carrying forward an enterprise, one of the prominent features of which was directly at variance with the preconceived notions and opinions of the great body of the people—namely, the education and elevation of the colored race. Much prejudice and ignorance of the system had to be met and overcome before a hearty coöperation of the people could be secured in furtherance of its aims and its objects, and without such coöperation the system must prove a failure.

The nature and provisions of the school law had to be explained, and the people convinced that the education of all the children would promote the best interests of community, and all this required time and a vast amount of labor.

As a natural consequence the work progressed slowly at first, but has moved steadily on with rapidly increasing inter-

est, until now good schools are established in all the cities and principal towns, and school houses are seen dotting the rural districts in nearly every portion of the State. If all has not been accomplished that could have been desired, we have at least made encouraging progress.

It may be proper to note that after the emancipation of the colored people, and previous to reconstruction, the United States Government had, through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, aided by benevolent associations in the Northern States, established schools among the freedmen in different portions of the State, and had built several excellent school houses for their benefit. Since the present State Government was established, and the free school system inaugurated, the two systems were made coöperative and harmonious; and the freedmen's schools established by the General Government were taken up by school officers and made free schools, in accordance with the provisions of our Free School law; and have been managed and controled, in every respect, as schools for white children.

The Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools, Mr. W. M. Colby, has coöperated heartily with the State department, and has secured a large expenditure of money in the erection of school buildings, several of which are quite commodious.

About fifty-nine thousand dollars have been appropriated to the building and repairing of school houses alone, besides what was expended in the transportation of teachers from the North, to teach freedmen's schools. In addition to this, a large amount was expended by benevolent aid societies in sustaining teachers in the field before our free school system went into operation. By these means the colored children, in many portions of the State, had gotten a pretty good start in the primary branches before the new order of things was fully established.

Since entering upon the duties of my office, the policy pursued has been to collect and husband all the resources of school revenue, and render the fund available to the greatest possible extent, in the actual establishment of free public schools in all portions of the State.

By an extensive system of correspondence, and the issuance of a number of circulars to the several county officers throughout the State, a large portion of the records and evidences of indebtedness to the school fund has been placed on file in the office of the State department, and a considerable amount of the outstanding indebtedness, which was near a million of dollars, has been paid into the State treasury, to the credit of the permanent fund, which will be shown under its appropriate head.

SCHOOL REVENUES AND SCHOOL FUND.

Some difficulty has been experienced in securing the levy and collection of district taxes, for the support of schools. In some instances, the electors in the district refused to authorize the levy of a tax by the county court, and in other instances, where it was authorized to be levied by the district meeting or the trustee, the county court refused to place the amount of tax on the collector's book. In either case the district is deprived of the funds necessary to support a school for the length of time required by law, and thereby loses the portion of the State fund which it would otherwise be entitled to receive, and the children are left without the means of education.

On account of the difficulty in securing the coöperation of a majority of the electors, in many districts, in the levy and collection of a sufficient amount of local tax for the support of schools, and the fact that excessive taxes have in some instances been authorized by district meetings, or by trustees, some of the friends of education desire a change in the law in relation to the collection of school taxes. As the law now stands, there is a levy of one-fifth of one per cent. by the State for school purposes, which is paid into the State treasury as other State taxes; and this, together with the accrued interest on the vested school fund and the poll tax, is apportioned to the several counties according to the number of children of school age therein contained—leaving the people of the several school districts at liberty to determine the additional amount neces-

sary for the support of schools, in the respective districts, to be levied and collected as a local tax.

It is claimed by those who are dissatisfied with the provisions of the present law, with respect to the levy and collection of school taxes, that the law should be so changed as to authorize the levy of a State tax sufficient to support the schools a sufficient number of months each year, to give every child an opportunity of acquiring a common school education; leaving towns and cities, organized under the special act "For the better regulation of schools in cities and towns," to decide for themselves as to whether they will authorize the collection of an additional tax for the support of schools of a higher grade.

This subject involves questions worthy the serious consideration of the General Assembly, and I would respectfully commend it to their careful attention.

The argument on which the foregoing view is based, is, that it is the duty of the State to educate the children of the State, and that such a mode of taxation should be adopted as would not permit the people of any section or district, through prejudice or mercenary motives, to deprive their children of the benefits of education.

The past educational history of the State clearly proves that the failure to establish a practical system of public instruction was not owing to the want of adequate means at the disposal of the State for the accomplishment of that object, for the United States Government had made munificent grants of land for the support of common schools, and the State Legislature had passed several acts with a view to the creation of a school fund and the establishment of a system of public schools, and yet for the want of a proper coöperation on the part of the people, the whole enterprise proved a lamentable failure, and much of the land which was designed for the promotion of education in the State was sold, the funds squandered, and the children, whose property it was, thus defrauded of their rights.

If the present mode of collecting district tax be continued,

I would recommend that a law be passed providing summary process and severe penalties to be imposed on county courts for neglect or refusal to levy district school taxes, when properly certified by the trustees to the county clerk.

SEMINARY LANDS.

By the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1827, two entire townships of land were located and granted to the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of establishing a seminary of learning in said Territory.

By act of June 23, 1836, this grant was vested in and confirmed to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas.

The General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, by resolution approved December 18, 1844, asked Congress for a modification of said grant, authorizing said General Assembly to appropriate said 72 sections of land to common school purposes. And, by act of Congress, approved July 29, 1846, the modification of the compact asked for was granted, and the General Assembly of the State was "authorized and empowered to appropriate said 72 sections of land for the use and benefit of common schools in said State, or in any other mode the General Assembly might deem proper for the promotion of education in said State."

By act of the General Assembly, of January 22, 1855, the several land agents were authorized to sell and dispose of the residue of these lands, in quantities of not less than one-half quarter section, at private entry, at the price of four dollars per acre, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, and his successors in office, for the use of said seminary fund, payable in par funds, on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years from date of sale, the said notes drawing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. About one thousand acres of these lands yet remain unsold.

SALINE LANDS.

By an act of Congress, approved June 23, 1836, an act sup-

plementary to an act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union," etc., in addition to the 16th section in every township, granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools, 72 sections of saline land were granted to the State, for the use of said State, the same to be selected by the General Assembly thereof, on or before the 1st day of January, 1840, with this provision: That the General Assembly shall never sell or lease the same for a longer period than ten years, without the consent of Congress.

In 1847, the grant was so amended by Congress as to give the State authority to sell these lands, in such manner as the State shall by law direct. In pursuance of the foregoing authority, the General Assembly, by act of January 12, 1853, authorized the sale of these lands at a price not less than $1 25 per acre. The terms of sale were one-fifth of the purchase money payable on the day of sale, and balance in five equal annual installments, with interest at six per cent. from date of purchase. About twenty thousand acres of these lands remain unsold.

The outstanding amount of principal of the notes given for seminary lands, is about $35,000, and the amount of the notes for the sale of saline lands, about $10,000. These notes are now in the hands of the Solicitor General for collection.

The last distribution of these funds was made January 1, 1861. After that date, whatever of cash, Confederate money, war bonds, etc., that came into the treasury was withheld from distribution, and most of it was appropriated for general expenditures. The amount and character of funds thus received and transferred to the general revenue fund, after the 6th of May, 1861, and used by the State, so far as shown by the Auditor's books, are as follows, viz:

Seminary fund—Specie, $4,677 95; war bonds, $504 32; treasury warrants, $79 82; Confederate money, $1,998 72; total, $7,260 81.

Saline fund—Specie, $545 51; treasury warrants, $4.080 71; war bonds, $6 00; Confederate money, 91c; total, $4,633 13.

In relation to the above, a question arises whether or not the State should be considered as indebted to the seminary and saline funds for the amounts thus diverted from their legitimate object and appropriated to State expenditures.

Amount received on account of saline fund, in the fourth quarter of 1867, $46 14.

Balance in treasury, July 2, 1868, $46 14.

Of the 928,000 acres of land embraced in the 16th sections, belonging to the State for school purposes, about 86,731 acres have been sold, and patents granted by the State. A large quantity was sold that has not been paid for, and for which no patents have been issued.

The claims of the State, in the form of notes and bonds for school lands sold and moneys loaned, amount, perhaps, with the accrued interest, to three-quarters of a million of dollars. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure the collection of these outstanding claims, as far as possible, and our efforts have been crowned with some degree of success. Where the claims are for lands sold, and no effort is put forth on the part of purchasers to settle their indebtedness, steps are being taken to forfeit the purchases, and take possession of the lands on the part of the State.

When improved lands have been occupied by parties failing to comply with their contracts of purchase, or when lands have reverted to the State, and are occupied by parties without claim, efforts are being made to collect a reasonable rental for the time the lands have been thus occupied.

TAXES ON THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

The attention of your Excellency, and that of the General Assembly, is respectfully called to the provisions of law with respect to the taxes assessed and collected on lands belonging to the sixteenth sections. These taxes, by atcs of the General Assembly of February 3, 1843, and March 22, 1867, should be paid into the common school fund, and be applied in support of free schools. For several years past, however, as I am informed, no separate account has been kept of these taxes, and they have

been merged in the general revenue of the State. The question arises whether the State does not stand indebted to the school fund in an amount equal to the sum of taxes which have been collected from these lands and applied in defraying the general expenses of the State Government, and whether said amount should not now be paid over by the State Treasurer into the common school fund, and applied in defraying the current expenses of the free schools.

FINES, PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

By section one, of the common school law, approved July 23, 1868, all fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., belong to the common school fund; and section eight provides that all moneys belonging or owing to the common school fund, or accruing as revenues therefrom, shall be paid directly into the State treasury.

And section one, of an act prescribing the duties of collectors of counties, approved March 13, 1869, provides that the late county school commissioners, in the several counties of this State, or other persons holding moneys, notes, bonds or other papers belonging to the common school fund, shall be required to turn over the same into the hands of the collectors of their respective counties, when ordered to do so by the board of commissioners of the common school fund.

Under these provisions of the law the collectors of the several counties have been ordered, by the board of commissioners, to demand of all officers or other persons, any moneys or other property that may be in their hands belonging to the school fund; and as all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and the proceeds of the sales of estrays that may accrue by action of justices or other courts, belong to this fund, they should be paid over into the collector's hands, and by him transmitted to the State treasury. Circulars of instruction, with respect to this matter, have been sent to all the justices and county courts in the State. Circulars of instruction have also been sent to the several collectors, and to the district attorneys, directing the course to be pursued in relation to these moneys.

Many of the justices have reported the amounts of these kinds of funds accruing in their several courts, and duplicate receipts of the moneys paid over to the collectors have, in many cases, been forwarded, and the school fund is thus constantly being increased.

There are many justices and other persons in the State, however, who have entirely disregarded the instructions of the board of commissioners, with respect to the collection of school funds, and we have reason to believe that in some instances they are being applied to the private use and benefit of those having them in possession, and the school fund is thus being defrauded of a large amount of revenue.

The law seems to be deficient, with respect to any speedy, practical mode of bringing such offenders against the educational interests of the people to justice. I would respectfully recommend this subject to the careful consideration of the General Assembly, and ask that a law be passed, providing summary process in such cases, and dealing out swift punishment to this class of offenders.

The law should require all the courts of the respective counties to make quarterly reports to this office, of the amount of fines, penalties, etc., assessed in their courts respectively, and the collectors of the several counties should be required to make a report at the end of each school year, of all the moneys that have come into their hands during the year, belonging to the school fund. Suitable blanks have been prepared, and sent to all the justices and collectors, on which to make these reports; but there is no provision of law under which the demand for these reports can be enforced. Such a provision, in my opinion, should be put upon the statute book.

The following table exhibits the amount of the common school fund on hand October 1, 1868; the amount of receipts and disbursements at the State treasury from that time up to the 1st of October, 1870, and the amount on hand at the last mentioned date.

	U. S. Currency.	State Scrip.	Auditor's Warrants.	Total.
October 1, 1868.....	$67,783 97	.....	.....	$67,783 97
Receipts.....	67,147 40	$286,363 69	$8,054 84	361,565 93
Amount to be accounted for.	134,931 37	286,363 69	8,054 84	429,349 90
Disbursements.....	132,239 39	230,060 72	8,054 84	370,354 95
Balance on hand.....	$2,69198	$56,302 97	.....	$58,954 95

The amount of permanent school fund on hand on the 1st day of October, 1870, according to the report of Hon. J. R. Berry, Auditor of State, is as follows:

In United States currency, - - -	$22,201 37
In State scrip, - - - - - -	12,991 12
Total, - - - - - - -	$35,192 49

A very considerable amount of funds collected in the several counties, from fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc., had not reached the State Treasury at the end of the school year, and is consequently not included in the above report.

RENTAL OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Section 12 of the amendments to the school law, approved April 12, 1869, provides that all school lands susceptible of cultivation, in the several counties of the State, shall be rented by the collectors of the respective counties, at public outcry, after due notice shall have been given, the time of such rental to be from the first to the tenth of January, of each year.

I would respectfully recommend that the time for the rental of said lands be extended from the first of December to the 10th of January, as many farmers desire to make their arrangements for the following year, during the month of December.

PEABODY FUND.

Among the agencies that have been employed in promoting the interests of general education in the State we would make

honorable mention of the aid afforded by Dr. B. Sears, agent of the Peabody fund. So deep an interest has Dr. Sears manifested in the cause of our free schools, that he has visited many of the principal towns, conferring with trustees and school boards, and furnishing such aid as the interests of the cause in each case seemed to justify. He has uniformly coöperated with the public school officers, in the bestowment of the funds for which he is agent, and has given special aid and encouragement to persons seeking normal instruction, with a view to becoming teachers. I have no means at hand of ascertaining how much has thus been expended in promoting the public school interests of our State, but know that it amounts to a considerable sum. He has also given two hundred dollars to sustain the Arkansas Journal of Education, which is devoted entirely to the cause of public schools.

TEACHERS' WAGES PAID IN TREASURER'S CERTIFICATES.

Great annoyance and embarrassment have been experienced in carrying forward the school work, by reason of the fact that teachers have had to take uncurrent funds in payment of their wages.

This condition of things has created great dissatisfaction among the teachers, and has brought discredit on the free school system.

By section 2 of an act approved March 24, 1869, Treasurer's certificates, bearing 8 per cent. interest, were made receivable for all State dues, including school taxes, for the amount and interest borne on the face of such certificates.

The result was that the larger portion of the school taxes for 1869 and 1870, was paid into the State treasury in these certificates, the accumulated interest being included in the estimated amount.

And when the apportionment of the current school fund was made to the several counties, the same kind of funds was paid over to the county treasurers, interest included, as in the former case.

The county treasurers, in their turn, had to pay it out to

teachers as they had received it, and there being no money in the State treasury for the redemption of these certificates, the teachers were subjected to a heavy discount on the amount of their wages. In many instances this was felt by the teachers, who had expected to be paid in good money, to be very unjust and oppressive.

School and county officers, too, were often severely censured, when they were not blameworthy.

This subject commends itself to the serious consideration of your Excellency and the General Assembly. I trust that measures will be adopted to secure the payment, hereafter, of teachers wages, in current funds.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

This is a subject which demands the careful consideration of the General Assembly. Our system of superintendency is, perhaps, peculiar to our own State, there being no other State with which I am acquainted that has adopted a similar mode.

Louisiana has division superintendents, however, which bears some resemblance to our plan. It was claimed, at the time our system was adopted, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find suitable persons in the several counties, who would be willing to perform the duties of county supervision, and that, upon the ground of economy, it would be cheaper to pay ten competent men, who would devote their entire time to the work, good salaries, than to have a man in each county at a very moderate salary, even if suitable persons could be obtained.

On the other hand, it is claimed by many that a more efficient supervision could be secured by employing county superintendents, and at a less cost.

It is also claimed that, if the local management of the schools were left more to the people of the respective counties, more interest would be felt by those immediately interested, and better results would be realized.

It is claimed, also, that to secure efficiency in the performance of their official duties the superintendents should be made

more directly responsible to the people, or to the head of the school department, and that none but those who are, by profession and habit, school men, should be employed.

Some of the men who were selected to perform the duties of the circuit superintendency have done well, even nobly, and have accomplished good results. Others, for want of adaptability to the work, or from not giving their undivided attention to their duties, have not done so well. It has been demonstrated, however, that with men suited to the work, and who will do their duty faithfully, good results may be realized by our present mode of supervision. Several of our men deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they have performed their duties.

Among the members of the State Board of Education the utmost harmony and good feeling have prevailed. Nothing has transpired to engender the least unpleasantness or difficulty, so far as I am advised, between any of the gentlemen composing the board.

Though, primarily, our system of superintendency may not be the best that could have been adopted, yet, as the machinery of the work is now arranged with reference to this general plan, it would, in my opinion, require very substantial reasons to justify a radical change at this juncture. Two years hence, if it be deemed advisable, a change might be effected with less difficulty. Any considerable jar *now*, in the newly started machinery, must prove detrimental to the interest of the schools, and cause unnecessary delay. Any change that might be deemed necessary, with respect to the manner of the appointment of the superintendents, need cause no delay or embarrassment of the school work. With these reflections I respectfully commend the subject to the careful consideratioa of your Excellency and the General Assembly.

SCHOOL YEAR.

Very considerable difficulty has been experienced in the practical working of the school system, on account of the fact that the time of holding the county courts, for assessing county

taxes, is in the early part of September, while the time for holding the annual school meetings is on the third Saturday in December. By this arrangement the district school tax, to be levied in September, must be voted on by the district meetings, held in December of the previous year, in order to get the tax upon the collector's books, and this is calculated to create confusion, and leads to neglect on the part of the trustees and the people.

I think it would be better to change the time of commencement of the school year, from the first of October, as the law now provides, to the first of July, which would make the school year, closing with June, coincide with the time of closing the schools for the summer vacation in cities and towns. And if the time for holding the annual meetings were fixed in July or the early part of August, the tax voted could be levied by the county courts in September following.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the law be so changed that the scholastic year shall commence with the first of July, and that the annual district meetings be held on the second Saturday in August.

This arrangement will give more time for getting in reports from the different portions of the State, so that the Superintendent may have the data at hand, from which to make up his annual report to the Governor, by the 20th day of December, which, under the present arrangement, is next to impossible.

SCHOOLS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Little Rock, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, Helena, Arkadelphia, Dardanelle and Camden have organized, under the special act "For the better regulations of schools in cities and towns," approved February 4, 1869. In these several cities a board of directors were elected, and the schools put in operation under the provisions of that act.

No official reports have been received from these districts, at this office, but we have information that in all these places the schools are doing reasonably well. In the city of Little Rock,

especially, they are pronounced a decided success, but the expenditures by the school board are regarded by many as extravagant.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

With the view of promoting the cause of popular education in the State, and uniting the teachers and superintendents in closer and more intimate fraternal relations, in the prosecution of their high and holy calling, a State Teachers' Association was called and held at Little Rock, on the second of July, 1869. The constitution adopted provides that all teachers and school superintendents may become members by subscribing their names to that instrument, and complying with the rules and regulations of the association.

The exercises were very interesting and instructive, the subjects discussed being of a purely educational character. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and about twenty-two persons became members of the association, which was then organized, by the election of the usual officers, after which delegates were elected to represent the State in the National Teachers' and Superintendents' Association, to be held in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, in August following.

The second meeting of the Association was held on July 6, 1870, when there was a respectable attendance, considering that a large number of the teachers were then absent from the State, visiting their friends in the North. The session was harmonious, and a very pleasant and interesting time was realized. Delegates were again appointed to attend the National Association, which met at Cleveland on the 15th of August, 1870.

It is believed that the meetings of this association will prove a valuable means in promoting the cause of general education, and of elevating the standard of professional qualification of teachers throughout the State.

Here will be concentrated the united experience of the best educators of the entire State, and all in attendance will thus be brought in contact with the most approved methods of

teaching, and will go out better prepared for the performance of their duties in their various fields of labor.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Arkansas Journal of Education, the first number of which was published by B. H. Farmer, January 1, 1870, has proved a valuable aid in the propagation of free public schools. Where it has circulated, there the people and the trustees have been informed how to proceed in the organization of school districts, and the establishment of schools, and good reports have been received by the Circuit Superintendents. County officers, too, have received valuable instructions through the Journal, with respect to their duties in relation to the school fund in the several counties. At the meeting of the State Board of Education, in January last, the Journal was, by unanimous resolution, adopted as the official organ of the school department, and the editorial management placed in the hands of the State Superintendent.

I commend the Journal to the favorable consideration of your Excellency and the General Assembly, and believe that the interests of the free school system would be greatly subserved by a provision of law placing a copy in the hands of every trustee in the State. Such action has been taken, with respect to educational journals, in several of the Northern States.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

In article nine, section three, of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, it is provided that "the General Assembly shall establish and maintain a State University, with departments for instruction in teaching, in agriculture and the natural sciences, as soon as the public school fund will permit."

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and acts supplemental thereto, a grant of land and land scrip was made to the several States and Territories, which should provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, on the conditions and under the limitations therein set forth. The quan-

tity of land to which the States are respectively entitled, under said grant, is thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled, under the census of 1860, amounting in our State to an aggregate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

The State Legislature, by act approved July 23, 1868, formally accepted the grant of said land and scrip, and pledged the faith of the State to carry into effect, in all respects, the general purposes set forth in said acts of Congress, by which said grant was made. And, in pursuance of said acceptance and pledge, it was provided further, that "such lands and land scrip as may accrue to this State, by virtue of said acts, and the avails thereof, shall be devoted and forever applied to the endowment of and maintenance under such laws or articles of incorporation as may be by the General Assembly hereafter provided, of an institution of learning, to be styled *The Arkansas Industrial University*, wherein shall be taught, in addition to the usual course of study prescribed in universities, the science and practice of agriculture, the mechanic arts, engineering and military science and tactics; tuition in the University to be as near as may be without charge, and pupils to be apportioned to the several counties, as the Legislature may prescribe: "*Provided*, There shall be provided honorary scholarships without charge, for the benefit of descendants of soldiers and seamen, who served in the army and navy of the United States during the late rebellion, preference being given to the descendants of such as died or were disabled in said service; and, also, one honorary scholarship to each county, to be selected for superior merit and proficiency, from the public schools of such county.

"Such endowment and the establishment of such University, being for the benefit of the whole people of this State, and it being desirable that each community may have opportunity to compete for the advantages to be derived from the location of the same, it is provided that a board shall be established, to consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and one member from each judicial district, to be appointed by the Gov-

ernor, which board shall, first giving proper public notice, receive from individuals, counties, cities, townships, incorporated towns, corporations or otherwise, proposals or bids for the purpose of securing the location of said University at any point, in behalf of which, such proposals or bids shall be made; such matter to remain open to competition until the first day of the next session of the General Assembly, when such board shall meet at the seat of Government (a majority constituting a quorum) and make full report to the General Assembly, to the end that the location of said University may be permanently made and established, as the General Assembly may determine."

In the multiplicity of matters claiming attention, this subject was overlooked until very recently, and the foregoing provisions have consequently been, in great part, neglected to be carried into effect, the Governor not having appointed the members from the several judicial districts in time for the board to advertise and receive bids or propositions from the different parts of the State, so as to be able to make report to the General Assembly, at the opening of the session. The board will therefore be able to report only in part, and ask longer time to complete their canvass of the subject. They hope to be able to report fully before the adjournment of the General Assembly.

It is very desirable that the institution contemplated in the foregoing acts, should be established and located during the present session of the General Assembly. If it should be deferred for two years longer the delay would be very detrimental to the free school interests of the State.

One of the most important instrumentalities in building up a good school system is an intelligent and efficient corps of teachers. The old adage "like teachers like people," is not without significance with respect to our State. And until we have an institution in which those desiring to engage in the profession can be instructed and drilled in the art of teaching, by persons competent to impart a knowledge of the most approved methods, we cannot hope to be able to secure teachers capable of producing the best results.

As our Constitution provides for a University similar to that contemplated in the acts of Congress, granting the land and land scrip, with an additional department for instruction in the art of teaching, I would respectfully recommend to your honorable body that, when said University is established, provision be made for a normal department, where young men and young ladies shall receive normal instruction, and thus have an opportunity afforded of qualifying themselves fully for the performance of the duties of the profession.

It was the design of Congress, in makiag the land grant, and thus providing for an agricultural and scientific institution in our State, thereby to promote the general educational interests of the people, and in no way can this interest more effectually be subserved than in providing means for the practical training of the teachers who are to conduct our schools. The facts, as set forth in the act of the Legislature of 1868, that the institution is designed for the benefit of all the people of the State, would naturally point to the location of the University at or near the State capital.

Public institutions, which are to have a scope broad as the State, and in which the entire population are to be alike interested, should, other things being equal, be situated at Little Rock. The whole subject, both as to the immediate establishment of the University and its location, are respectfully commended to the careful consideration of the General Assembiy.

THOMAS SMITH,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Scholastic Population, between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	For the year ending September 30, 1869.							For the year ending September 30, 1870.						
	White.			Colored.			Total.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	White and colored.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	White and colored.
Crittenden	262	265	527	442	455	897	1,424	362	318	680	578	471	989	1,669
Desha	214	205	419	254	248	502	921	358	316	674	702	608	1,310	1,984
Monroe	858	776	1,634	457	458	915	2,549	998	821	1,819	523	422	945	2,764
Mississippi	518	501	1,019	125	122	247	1,266	540	478	1,018	156	139	295	1,313
Phillips	945	897	1,842	1,468	1,438	2,906	4,748	1,110	920	2,030	1,715	1,575	3,290	5,320
Total	2,797	2,744	5,441	2,746	2,721	5,467	10,908	3,368	2,853	6,221	3,674	3,215	6,889	13,110

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cross	510	404	914	171	222	393	1,307	594	507	1,101	288	219	507	1,608
Craighead	815	690	1,505	34	40	74	1,579	998	814	1,812	44	29	73	1,885
Green	1,520	1,344	2,864	34	30	64	2,928	1,651	1,439	3,090	45	42	87	3,177
Poinsett	226	238	464	39	36	75	539	336	293	629	48	42	90	719
St. Francis	663	664	1,327	316	282	598	1,925	824	756	1,580	420	385	805	2,385
Woodruff	624	608	1,232	376	414	790	2,022	739	642	1,381	402	413	816	2,197
Total	4,358	3,948	8,306	970	1,024	1,994	10,300	5,142	4,451	9,593	1,248	1,130	2,378	11,971

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Scholastic Population, between the ages of five and twenty-one years—Continued.

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	For the year ending September 30, 1869.							For the year ending September 30, 1870.						
	White.			Colored.			Total.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	White and colored.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	White and colored.
Fulton	901	962	1,863	21	16	37	1,900	840	781	1,621	21	14	35	1,656
Izard	1,513	1,355	2,868	50	38	88	2,956	1,383	1,255	2,638	41	42	83	2,721
Independence	2,539	2,398	4,937	126	105	231	5,168	2,175	1,982	4,157	145	192	337	5,057
Jackson	1,055	1,014	2,069	220	217	437	2,506	1,073	856	1,929	270	256	526	2,455
Lawrence	1,295	1,169	2,464	43	63	106	2,570	1,179	1,023	2,202	60	55	115	2,317
Randolph	2,175	1,950	4,125	198	147	345	4,470	1,873	1,852	3,725	116	100	216	3,941
Sharp	1,043	951	1,994	34	24	58	2,052	948	805	1,753	33	16	49	1,802
Total	10,521	9,799	20,320	692	610	1,302	21,622	9,471	8,554	18,025	686	675	1,361	19,949

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,392	2,892	18	15	33	2,925
Carroll	1,661	1,575	3,236	5	7	12	3,240	1,096	1,055	2,151	3	3	6	2,157
Madison	1,558	1,419	2,977	17	9	26	3,003	1,229	1,696	2,925	27	20	47	2,972
Marion	915	882	1,797	8	9	17	1,814	1,126	1,093	2,219	12	12	24	2,243
Newton	912	897	1,809	.....	.....	.....	1,809	1,162	1,072	2,234	.....	.....	.....	2,234
Searcy	966	849	1,815	1	2	3	1,818	1,324	1,223	2,547	1	1	2	2,549
Van Buren	525	497	1,022	4	2	6	1,028	1,275	1,192	2,467	3	7	10	2,477
Total	6,537	6,119	12,656	35	29	64	12,720	8,712	8,723	17,435	64	58	122	17,557

*Unorganized in 1869.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	3,943	4,100	8,043	24	33	57	8,100	3,713	3,508	7,221	29	30	59	7,280
Crawford	1,500	1,577	3,077	85	117	202	3,279	1,686	1,600	3,286	64	63	127	3,413
Sebastian	1,438	1,527	2,965	105	115	220	3,185	1,893	2,010	3,903	125	148	273	4,176
Scott	1,607	1,756	3,363	20	24	44	3,407	1,669	1,668	3,337	16	17	33	3,370
Washington	4,180	4,341	8,521	110	116	226	8,747	3,725	3,844	7,569	75	75	150	7,719
Total	12,668	13,301	25,969	344	405	749	26,718	12,686	12,630	25,316	309	333	642	25,95

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Conway	1,473	1,345	2,118	151	133	284	3,102	1,638	1,527	3,155	147	146	293	3,458
Franklin	1,639	1,476	3,115	111	90	201	3,316	1,895	1,715	3,610	87	95	182	3,792
Johnson	1,554	1,416	2,970	124	99	223	3,193	1,836	1,491	3,327	104	72	176	3,503
Pope	1,419	1,302	2,721	137	91	228	2,949	1,686	1,526	3,212	96	85	181	3,393
Perry	555	518	1,073	54	50	104	1,177	630	541	1,171	61	57	118	1,289
Yell	1,355	1,263	2,618	160	122	282	2,900	1,460	1,370	2,830	151	151	332	2,162
Total	7,995	7,320	15,135	737	585	1,322	16,637	9,145	8,170	17,315	676	606	1,282	18,597

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant	721	724	1,445	55	60	115	1,560	720	671	1,391	65	60	125	1,516
Hot Springs	970	899	1,869	94	99	193	2,062	1,040	1,015	2,055	110	90	200	2,255
Pulaski	2,050	1,901	3,951	1,242	1,186	2,428	6,378	2,130	1,686	3,816	1,375	1,325	2,700	6,516
Prairie	644	617	1,261	285	264	549	1,810	675	668	1,343	250	221	471	1,814
Saline	674	645	1,319	47	21	68	1,387	765	748	1,513	40	35	75	1,588
White	1,915	1,763	3,678	270	218	488	4,166	1,975	1,773	3,748	197	193	390	4,138
Total	6,984	6,549	13,523	1,993	1,848	3,841	17,364	7,305	6,561	13,866	2,037	1,924	3,961	17,827

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Scholastic Population, between the ages of five and twenty-one years—Concluded.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	For the year ending September 30, 1869.							For the year ending September 30, 1870.						
	White.			Colored.			Total.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	White and colored.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	White and colored.
Clark	1788	1,658	3,446	644	640	1,282	4,720	1,777	1,680	3,457	782	705	1,487	4,944
Dallas	877	758	1,635	366	343	709	2,344	940	852	1,792	329	299	628	2,420
Little River	340	347	687	401	413	814	1,501	331	292	623	379	355	734	1,357
Montgomery	737	746	1,483	35	36	71	1,544	757	686	1,443	36	37	73	1,516
Polk	771	648	1,419	12	6	18	1,437	767	622	1,389	6	10	16	1,405
Pike	822	682	1,404	68	77	145	1,649	868	673	1,541	68	90	158	1,699
Sevier	862	832	1,694	251	279	530	2,224	845	840	1,685	261	289	550	2,235
Total	6,197	5,671	11,868	1,775	1,794	3,569	15,427	6,285	5,645	11,930	1,861	1,785	3,646	15,576

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	551	502	1,053	237	180	417	1,470	575	537	1,112	247	210	467	1,569
Columbia	1,561	1,442	3,003	794	748	1,542	4,545	1,567	1,399	2,966	775	768	1,543	4,509
Hempstead	1,079	989	2,068	738	704	1,442	3,580	1,587	1,320	2,907	1,162	1,159	2,321	5,228
Lafayette	846	746	1,592	875	780	1,655	3,247	729	615	1,344	696	595	1,291	2,635
Ouachita	1,358	1,235	2,593	850	683	1,533	4,126	1,163	1,049	2,212	749	743	1,492	3,704
Union	1,258	1,053	2,311	794	694	1,488	3,799	1,209	1,143	2,352	967	894	1,863	4,215
Total	6,653	5,967	12,620	4,288	3,789	8,077	20,697	6,830	6,063	12,893	4,596	4,369	8,965	21,858

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas	696	632	1,328	419	465	884	2,212	773	700	1,473	520	509	1,029	2,502
Ashley	814	738	1,552	650	685	1,335	2,887	804	748	1,552	645	690	1,335	2,887
Bradley	1,154	1,120	2,274	464	437	901	3,175	1,154	1,120	2,274	464	437	901	3,175
Chicot	246	191	437	894	861	1,755	2,192	246	191	437	894	861	1,755	2,192
Drew	1,501	1,309	2,810	745	712	1,457	4,267	1,501	1,309	2,810	745	712	1,457	4,267
Jefferson	1,135	1,015	2,150	1,582	1,379	2,961	5,111	1,135	1,015	2,150	1,582	1,379	2,961	5,111
Total	5,546	5,005	10,551	4,754	4,539	9,293	19,844	5,613	5,083	10,696	4,850	4,588	9,438	20,134
Grand total	68,230	68,202	136,432	20,232	20,246	40,478	176,910	73,957	69,833	141,590	20,001	18,683	38,684	182,474

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of persons attending schools.

FIRST DISTRICT.*

COUNTIES.	For the year ending September 30, 1869.							For the year ending September 30, 1870.						
	White.			Colored.			Total.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	White and colored.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	White and colored.
Crittenden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	370	750	111	102	213	963
Desha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	295	575	45	40	85	660
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	750	1,525	140	119	259	1,784
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	360	725	89	85	174	899
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123	1,077	2,200	825	807	1,632	3,832
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,923	2,852	5,775	1,210	1,153	2,363	8,138

*For 1869 the number was not reported.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cross	260	262	522	53	42	95	617	320	281	601	49	52	101	702
Craighead	624	618	1,243	60	40	100	1,343	503	330	833	.....	.....	.....	833
Green	825	805	1,630	65	60	125	1,755	1,032	757	1,789	.....	.....	.....	1,789
Poinsett	180	177	357	39	36	75	432	209	162	371	.....	.....	.....	371
St. Francis	450	448	898	94	80	174	1,072	565	456	1,021	76	115	191	1,212
Woodruff	230	225	455	165	160	325	780	362	352	714	153	205	358	1,072
Total	2,570	2,535	5,105	476	418	894	5,999	2,991	2,338	5,329	278	372	650	5,979

THIRD DISTRICT.

Fulton	79	71	150	75	73	148	298	553	530	1,083	.....	1	1	1,084
Izard	99	96	195	94	93	187	382	732	559	1,291	13	3	16	1,307
Independence	330	320	650	320	314	634	1,284	1,824	1,630	3,454	24	37	61	3,515
Jackson	117	103	220	111	106	217	437	424	319	743	213	204	417	1,160
Lawrence	130	120	250	112	109	221	471	775	521	1,296	23	14	37	1,333
Randolph	330	315	645	320	308	628	1,273	1,115	948	2,063	57	33	90	2,153
Sharp	80	70	150	75	57	132	282	561	548	1,109	.....	.....	.....	1,109
Total	1,165	1,095	2,260	1,107	1,060	2,167	4,427	5,984	5,055	11,039	330	292	622	11,661

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775	725	1,500	130	127	257	1,757
Carroll	1,070	1,008	2,078	9	2	11	2,089	490	485	975	152	150	302	1,277
Madison	1,135	932	2,057	.....	.....	.....	2,067	1,100	1,003	2,103	321	310	631	2,734
Marion	644	549	1,193	.....	.....	.....	1,193	521	479	1,000	131	119	250	1,250
Newton	667	634	1,301	.....	.....	.....	1,301	609	516	1,125	89	87	176	1,301
Searcy	758	636	1,394	.....	.....	.....	1,394	700	580	1,280	195	178	373	1,653
Van Buren	358	317	675	.....	.....	.....	675	411	409	820	120	105	225	1,045
Total	4,632	4,076	8,708	9	2	11	8,719	4,606	4,197	8,803	1,138	1,076	2,214	11,017

*Unorganized in 1869.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	2,300	2,200	4,500	475	425	900	5,400	2,400	2,250	4,650	410	400	810	5,460
Crawford	1,150	1,135	2,285	50	40	90	2,375	1,250	1,151	2,401	76	83	159	2,560
Sebastian	1,120	1,008	2,128	65	63	128	2,256	1,280	1,260	2,540	280	256	536	3,076
Scott	755	783	1,538	.....	.....	.....	1,538	900	895	1,795	375	368	743	2,538
Washington	2,500	2,450	4,950	360	390	750	5,700	2,650	2,580	5,230	280	270	550	5,780
Total	7,825	7,576	15,401	950	918	1,868	17,269	8,480	8,136	16,616	1,421	1,377	2,798	19,414

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of number of persons attending schools.—Concluded.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	For the year ending September 30, 1869.							For the year ending September 30, 1870.						
	White.			Colored.			Total.	White.			Colored.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White and colored.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White and colored.
Conway	432	996	1,428	59	52	111	1,539	1,060	1,040	2,100	69	70	139	2,239
Franklin	785	753	1,538	60	40	100	1,638	925	875	1,800	140	126	266	2,066
Johnson	860	840	1,700	122	121	243	1,943	1,522	1,500	3,022	160	140	300	3,322
Pope	809	792	1,601	109	101	210	1,811	825	775	1,600	125	108	233	1,833
Perry	175	165	340	39	35	74	414	260	240	500	60	49	109	609
Yell	365	355	720	65	64	129	849	925	875	1,800	90	87	177	1,977
Total	3,426	3,901	7,327	454	413	867	8,194	5,517	5,305	10,822	644	580	1,224	12,046

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant	265	306	571	60	40	100	671	682	574	1,256	33	33	66	1,327
Hot Springs	325	285	610	65	60	125	735	526	442	958	47	36	83	1,041
Pulaski	1,125	1,075	2,200	220	205	425	2,625	1,740	1,476	3,216	1,114	890	2,004	5,220
Prairie	90	85	175	20	16	36	211	538	407	945	196	166	362	1,307
Saline	170	155	325	44	40	84	409	490	408	898	3	17	20	918
White	816	600	1,416	115	85	200	1,616	1,350	1,132	2,482	188	189	377	2,859
Total	2,791	2,506	5,297	524	446	970	6,267	5,326	4,439	9,765	1,581	1,331	2,912	12,672

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Clark	1,075	988	2,063	175	120	295	2,358	1,082	820	1,902	347	373	720	2,622
Dallas	325	286	611	99	81	180	791	533	419	952	64	59	123	1,075
Little River	211	189	400	53	52	105	505	179	168	347	181	167	348	695
Montgomery	403	398	801	90	85	175	976	528	416	944	31	27	58	1,002
Pike	456	446	902	122	120	242	1,144	633	444	1,077	34	44	78	1,155
Polk	463	458	921	82	81	163	1,084	579	468	1,047	.....	.....	.....	1,047
Sevier	609	601	1,210	105	95	200	1,410	504	419	923	128	116	244	1,167
Total	3,542	3,366	6,908	726	634	1,360	8,268	4,038	3,152	7,192	785	786	1,571	8,763

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	215	130	345	.....	.....	.....	345	390	381	771	130	120	250	1,021
Columbia	729	624	1,352	253	255	508	1,861	1,000	937	1,937	345	305	650	2,587
Hempstead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,400	1,310	2,710	376	374	750	3,460
Lafayette	417	340	757	329	223	552	1,309	475	471	946	131	119	250	1,196
Ouachita	297	176	473	94	121	215	688	1,037	1,000	2,037	263	262	525	2,562
Union	169	137	306	72	58	130	436	927	929	1,856	250	222	475	2,331
Total	1,827	1,407	3,233	748	657	1,395	6,039	5,229	5,028	10,257	1,495	1,405	2,900	13,157

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas	47	40	87	.....	.....	.....	87	142	112	254	42	52	94	348
Ashley	362	304	666	101	136	237	903	324	262	586	205	205	410	996
Bradley	227	213	440	64	72	136	576	196	170	366	.....	.....	.....	866
Chicot	21	18	39	132	150	282	321	53	40	93	202	273	475	568
Drew	542	470	1,012	215	238	453	1,465	625	471	1,096	111	121	232	1,328
Jefferson	351	282	633	114	120	234	867	325	265	590	464	401	865	1,455
Total	1,550	1,327	2,877	626	716	1,342	4,219	1,665	1,320	2,985	1,024	1,052	2,076	5,061
Grand Total	29,328	27,789	57,117	5,620	5,264	10,884	68,828	46,759	41,824	88,583	9,906	9,424	19,280	107,908

The reports with respect to the number of persons attending school are very meagre and imperfect. In many instances nothing but the aggregate is given, and in some cases not even that.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Pupils in each of the Branches taught.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	For the Year ending September 30, 1869.* Number of pupils in each of the branches taught										For the Year ending September 30, 1870. Number of pupils in each of the branches taught.									
	Orthography.	Reading.	Penmanship.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Higher Branches.	Total.	Orthography.	Reading.	Penmanship.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Higher Branches.	Total.
Crittenden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961	935	375	250	275	144	367	29	21	963
Desha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626	626	232	197	119	132	172	15	11	660
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,668	1,465	9 8	573	591	460	501	64	35	1784
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	874	816	362	234	265	233	250	52	5	899
Phillips	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 643	2,435	1,755	934	935	737	1.164	402	28	3832
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,772	6,277	3,632	2,188	2,185	1,706	2,454	562	100	8,138

*Not reported.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cross	576	418	243	71	129	72	52	26	15	617	664	447	239	162	165	78	97	66	19	702
Craighead	1 270	720	311	29	162	70	51	5	4	1,343	804	424	221	47	94	35	12	4	1	833
Green	1,738	753	395	22	173	70	10	3	...	1,756	1,731	881	458	157	182	34	33	2	....	1,719
Poinsett	397	237	129	34	74	49	29	20	43	432	282	205	169	46	162	83	57	38	26	371
St. Francis	1,015	700	203	185	164	128	87	33	10	1,072	1,131	840	517	292	209	147	249	34	28	1,212
Woodruff	742	303	254	132	159	114	85	29	....	780	1,019	527	317	206	117	88	68	6	4	1,078
Total	5.768	3,131	1.535	473	861	503	314	116	72	5,999	5,631	3,324	1,921	910	929	465	516	150	78	5,979

THIRD DISTRICT.

Fulton	202	68	62	2	30	4	.....	.....	.....	298	938	501	250	73	124	51	8	1	.....	1,088
Izard	375	203	126	6	56	27	17	5	.....	382	1,292	695	451	58	194	100	81	6	1	1,037
Independence	1,131	757	499	112	168	95	84	52	8	1,284	3,321	1,899	1,217	369	554	235	113	30	32	3,515
Jackson	437	424	340	239	126	37	22	10	.....	437	1 000	600	340	155	156	135	50	14	2	1,060
Lawrence	417	223	124	67	61	20	21	.....	.....	471	1,213	778	454	130	290	167	102	46	20	1,339
Randolph	1,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,273	1,894	998	539	430	405	134	146	60	10	2,153
Sharp	118	95	82	13	26	6	1	1	.....	282	907	632	445	70	150	66	66	6	.....	1,109
Total	3,865	1,770	1,233	439	467	189	145	68	8	4,427	10,565	6,103	3,696	1,285	1,873	888	566	163	65	11,660

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518	822	443	207	228	116	56	7	4	1,757
Carroll	1,576	843	492	180	281	176	49	26	8	2,089	1,156	611	255	122	199	89	73	.....	.....	1,277
Madison	1,933	977	492	235	342	215	86	35	12	2,067	2,500	1,292	661	222	466	181	94	9	27	2,734
Marion	1,134	492	279	55	152	78	31	5	3	1,193	1,186	579	346	110	208	87	41	2	.....	1,250
Newton	1,190	54	242	169	218	106	68	13	11	1,301	1,253	590	272	90	169	49	57	.....	.....	1,301
Searcy	1,308	578	371	120	194	64	33	12	2	1,394	1,561	755	480	107	255	82	67	.....	1	1,653
Van Buren	654	338	159	91	138	75	51	16	9	675	893	444	306	66	165	83	44	4	6	1,045
Total	7,795	3,282	2,035	850	1,325	714	318	107	45	8,719	10,067	5,093	2,763	924	1,690	687	432	22	38	11,017

*Unorganized in '69.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	2 000	3,450	2,900	3,160	3,160	1,773	1,5 0	860	37	5,400	5,460	495	1,200	1,560	1,560	800	987	180	25	5,460
Crawford	2.375	2,111	1,207	1,467	1,467	1,108	987	396	13	2,375	2.560	1,920	640	870	870	433	516	28	20	2,560
Sebastian	1 286	2,019	1,114	1,233	1,233	1,087	873	390	21	2 255	3,076	2,285	747	1,100	1,100	580	603	37	51	3,076
Scott	5,538	787	337	275	27	187	102	.....	.....	1,528	2,538	1,985	672	1,097	1,097	473	516	15	7	2,538
Washington	5,680	3,973	3,350	3,478	4,478	1,196	1,754	943	49	5 650	5,780	4,341	1,446	1,500	1,500	1,280	1,400	390	30	5,780
Total	16,789	12,320	8,918	9,613	9.613	6,151	5,296	2,589	121	17,269	19 414	11.026	4.705	6,127	6,127	3,566	4,022	650	133	19,414

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Pupils in each of the Branches taught.—Concluded.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	For the Year Ending September 30, 1869. Number of pupils in each of the branches taught.										For the Year Ending September 30, 1870. Number of pupils in each of the branches taught.									
	Orthography.	Reading.	Penmanship.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Higher Branches.	Total Number of Pupils.	Orthography.	Reading.	Penmanship.	Mental Arithmetic.	Written Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Higher Branches.	Total Number of Pupils.
Conway	1 020	664	284	57	116	28	27	.....	.....	1,539	2,239	1,506	988	602	534	265	248	121	30	2,239
Franklin	1 6 8	745	371	80	176	114	41	21	1	1,638	2,066	1,550	910	301	281	174	157	25	48	2,066
Johnson	1 943	1.383	621	590	432	142	135	39	21	1,943	3,111	2,448	1,333	594	642	332	263	70	61	3 322
Pope	1,776	1,130	616	122	270	172	99	12	4	1,811	1,799	1,329	844	328	482	245	175	57	33	1,833
Perry	414	212	138	49	33	20	3	7	.....	414	609	433	236	77	82	33	13	6	.....	609
Yell	833	394	274	11	109	54	24	8	....	849	1,977	1,430	948	246	461	150	95	70	30	1,977
Total	7 624	4,528	2,304	909	1,136	530	329	68	26	8,194	11, 801	8,696	5,259	2,148	2,482	1,199	951	349	202	12,046

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant	619	327	180	63	67	30	5	.....	3	671	1,192	830	472	168	179	90	26	41	52	1,327
Hot Springs	733	498	247	62	109	45	33	7	3	735	8 8	649	364	204	138	57	29	11	.....	1 041
Pulaski	2,607	1,691	1,296	1.162	669	365	758	107	1	2,625	1,910	1,736	1,688	1,546	1,205	78	1,028	50	150	5 220
Prairie	2 6	148	101	42	51	48	30	14	14	211	414	357	162	85	64	56	26	8	.....	1,307
Saline	409	273	156	19	69	33	14	9	.....	409	577	427	191	110	117	20	4	2	.....	918
White	1,478	974	615	172	271	191	123	50	79	1,616	2,258	1,913	1,157	400	606	367	206	74	77	2,859
Total	6,052	3,911	2,595	1,520	1,236	712	963	187	100	6,267	7,159	5,912	4,034	2,513	2,309	1,370	1,319	186	279	12,672

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Clark	2,302	1,325	847	326	446	235	128	65	87	2,358	2,507	1,554	891	545	497	275	88	35	16	2,622
Dallas	791	510	431	127	366	179	115	52	65	791	1,053	709	607	312	353	219	127	132	86	1,075
Little River	505	224	118	92	64	13	9	26	.....	505	609	360	225	65	97	49	24	15	3	695
Montgomery	976	749	368	189	179	49	45	1	.....	976	1,000	577	371	295	149	77	46	.....	.....	1,002
Pike	974	470	299	94	116	12	8	3	.....	1,144	1,152	620	340	157	170	53	13	10	10	1,155
Polk	1,001	281	240	122	84	15	16	...	....	1,084	989	492	326	201	109	39	4	12	.....	1,047
Sevier	1,336	843	500	286	248	102	113	24	1	1,410	1,071	625	380	177	235	88	48	26	1	1,167
Total	7,885	4,402	2,803	1,186	1,503	605	434	171	103	8,268	8,381	4,937	3,140	1,752	1,610	730	350	230	106	8,763

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	297	204	149	15	50	30	19	21	4	345	865	452	317	77	181	88	53	36	3	1,021
Columbia	1,740	908	136	128	321	207	91	33	26	1,861	2,472	1,503	850	319	618	335	144	58	37	2,587
Hempstead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	3,128	1,882	1,047	456	618	285	214	48	17	3,460
Lafayette	348	262	140	69	82	59	60	16	13	1,309	1,055	649	354	165	168	137	98	25	32	1,196
Ouachita	666	466	199	100	152	98	95	12	12	688	2,286	1,618	862	344	532	329	169	57	55	2,562
Union	309	232	134	78	105	63	50	18	7	436	2,121	1,594	982	550	523	585	453	85	96	2,331
Total	3,360	2,072	758	390	710	457	315	100	62	6,039	11,927	7,698	4,412	1,911	2,640	1,759	1,131	309	180	13,157

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas	87	67	41	32	27	21	44	10	1	88	332	259	117	71	91	43	65	51	2	348
Ashley	741	461	309	106	214	134	83	77	31	903	972	565	359	153	218	143	82	61	41	996
Bradley	505	370	198	67	108	86	36	56	11	576	281	321	245	47	151	117	40	28	67	366
Chicot	321	303	89	157	27	4	63	3	1	321	514	364	171	247	104	36	133	6	.....	568
Drew	1,264	806	527	208	427	223	141	98	32	1,465	1,161	1,002	729	328	498	301	138	216	55	1,328
Jefferson	712	665	495	350	243	195	218	36	20	867	1,150	817	306	346	138	55	72	62	3	1,455
Total	3,630	2,672	1,659	920	1,046	663	585	280	96	4,220	4,410	3,328	1,927	1,192	1,200	695	530	424	168	5,061
Total	59,228	38,088	23,830	16,300	14,897	10,524	8,699	3,686	633	68,823	96,127	62,394	35,489	20,950	23,045	13,065	12,271	3,045	1,349	107,908

From an examination of the foregoing tables, it will be seen that the reports for 1869 are very imperfect, several of the counties having been omitted; and, in the First District, no report has been received.

STATEMENT of the number of Teachers and Grades of Certificates for the year ending September 30, 1869.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Not reported by Circuit Superintendent.)

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Grade of Certificate.												No. employed.			Whole amount paid Teachers.		
	Grade No. 1.				Grade No. 2.				Grade No. 3.									
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.							
	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cross	1	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	6	....	1	....	8	6	14	$1,200 00	$1,210 00	$2,410 00
Craighead	3	....	2	....	6	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	21	4	25	3,345 00	585 00	8,930 00
Green	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	29	....	....	....	31	....	31	4,375 00	.....	4,375 00
Poinsett	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	8	1	9	1,500 00	150 00	1,650 00
St. Francis	5	....	3	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	3	....	19	6	25	3,300 00	850 00	4,150 00
Woodruff	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	8	....	3	....	14	3	17	2,924 00	450 00	3,374 00
Total	15	....	7	....	21	....	2	....	68	....	8	....	101	20	121	$16,644 00	$3,245 00	$24,889 00

THIRD DISTRICT.

Fulton	10	3	13	$700 00	$240 00	$940 00
Izard	12	2	14	1,090 00	240 00	1,330 00
Independence	23	9	32	3,400 00	1,525 00	4,925 00
Jackson	9	3	12	1,500 00	350 00	1,850 00
Lawrence	8	5	13	400 00	203 00	603 00
Randolph	16	3	19	3,997 00	400 00	4,397 00
Sharp	6	0	6	500 00	.....	500 00
Total	84	25	109	$11,587 00	$2,958 00	$14,545 00

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone*						
Carroll	38	2	40	$3,525 00	$165 00	$3,690 00
Madison	41	6	47	4,000 00	555 00	4,555 00
Marion	23	3	26	1,745 00	300 00	2,045 00
Newton	27	1	28	2,430 00	90 00	2,520 00
Searcy	24	3	27	2,270 00	450 00	2,720 00
Van Buren	10		10	1,480 00	.....	1,480 00
Total	163	15	178	$15,450 00	$1,560 00	$17,010 00

Unorganized in 1869.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	37	19	56	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	20	18	38	.....	.....	.....
Sebastian	30	16	46	.....	.....	.....
Scott	12	9	21	.....	.....	.....
Washington	45	25	70	.....	.....	.....
Total	144	87	231	$5,800 00	$4,800 00	$10,600 00

STATEMENT of the number of Teachers and Grades of Certificates for the year ending September 30, 1869—Concluded.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Grade of Certificate.												No. employed.			Whole amount paid Teachers.		
	Grade No. 1.				Grade No. 2.				Grade No. 3.									
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.							
	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Conway													21	3	24	$2,543 00	$435 00	$2,978 00
Franklin													23	3	26	3,419 00	400 00	3,819 00
Johnson													42	2	44	7,999 00	390 00	8,389 00
Pope													38	3	41	6,030 00	450 00	6,480 00
Perry													10	....	10	1,763 00	.....	1,763 00
Yell													17	3	20	2,305 00	375 00	2,680 00
Total													151	14	165	$24,059 00	$2,050 00	$26,109 00

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant													14	2	16	.....	.....	$1,162 00
Hot Springs													16	2	18	.....	.....	2,340 00
Pulaski													39	27	66	.....	.....	23,569 00
Prairie													4	3	7	.....	.....	1,200 00
Saline													8	....	8	.....	.....	1,158 00
White													31	4	35	.....	.....	5,605 00
Total													112	38	150	.....	.....	$35,834 00

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Clark													41	13	54	$7,450 00	$2,415 00	$9,865 00
Dallas													16	11	27	2,299 00	1,195 00	3,494 00
Little River													11	2	13	1,565 09	307 00	1,872 00
Montgomery													28	3	31	2,478 00	200 00	2,678 00
Pike													22	1	23	2,680 00	135 00	2,815 00
Polk													27	....	27	2,826 00	.....	2,826 00
Sevier													32	8	40	4,305 00	980 00	5,285 00
Total													177	38	215	$23,603 00	$5,232 00	$28,835 00

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun													6	2	8	$1,149 00	$306 00	$1,455 00
Columbia													33	9	42	7,319 00	1,575 00	8,894 00
Hempstead													.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette													19	4	23	2,900 00	945 00	3,845 00
Ouachita													13	2	15	3,320 00	330 00	3,650 00
Union													12	6	18	2,175 00	750 00	2,925 00
Total													83	23	106	$16,863 00	$3,906 00	$20,769 00

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas							2							2	2	$662 50	.....	$662 50
Ashley	3		1		5		2		9		2		17	5	22	3,485 00	$1,350 00	4,835 00
Bradley	2				4		1		5				11	1	12	2,055 00	100 00	2,155 00
Chicot					2		5				1		2	6	8	492 50	1,025 00	1,517 50
Drew	6		1		10		7		12		7		28	15	42	4,851 00	2,063 00	6,914 00
Jefferson	3		1		3		10		10		2		16	13	29	2,399 50	1,923 00	4,322 50
Total	14		3		24		27		36		12		74	42	116	$13,945 50	$6,461 00	$20,406 50
Grand Total													1,052	283	1,335	$105,288 50	$21,506 00	$188,397 50

STATEMENT of the number of Teachers and Grades of Certificates, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Grade of Certificate.												Number employed			Whole amount paid teachers.		
	Grade No. 1.				Grade No. 2.				Grade No. 3.									
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.							
	Number of teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of teachers.	Average wages paid	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Crittenden	2	$75	2	$75	7	$65	2	$63	8	$50	4	$40	17	8	25	$2,800 00	$1,340 00	$4,140 00
Desha	....	....	1	75	7	65	1	60	1	50	1	40	9	2	11	1,670 00	530 00	2,200 00
Monroe	5	85	3	75	15	60	5	55	11	50	5	45	36	11	47	7,071 00	2,246 00	9,317 00
Mississippi	6	75	....	....	7	65	3	50	6	60	1	40	19	4	23	3,000 00	440 00	3,440 00
Phillips	9	90	3	75	23	75	8	73	23	60	9	55	57	18	75	15,183 00	5,501 00	20,684 00
Total	22	....	9	....	59	....	19	....	49	....	20	....	138	43	181	$29,724 00	$10,057 00	$39,781 00

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cross	1	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	13	....	2	....	16	4	20	$1,930 00	$1,045 00	$2,975 00
Craighead	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	12	....	1	....	16	1	17	2,762 50	150 00	2,912 50
Green	....	....	....	....	9	....	1	....	26	....	....	....	34	2	36	4,357 00	150 00	4,507 00
Poinsett	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	8	....	8	1,810 00	....	1,810 00
St. Francis	4	....	2	....	4	....	2	....	14	....	6	....	22	10	32	3,433 50	2,220 00	5,653 50
Woodruff	2	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	14	....	1	....	22	2	24	4,418 00	375 00	4,793 00
Total	9	....	5	....	24	....	5	....	84	....	10	....	118	19	137	$18,711 00	$3,940 00	$22,651 00

THIRD DISTRICT.

Fulton	....	....	....	....	10	$35	1	$35	22	$30	3	$30	32	4	36	$2,667 00	$375 00	$3,042 00
Izard	3	$50	....	....	17	35	....	....	11	30	....	....	31	....	31	3,674 00	.....	3,674 00
Independence	1	100	2	$75	30	50	6	50	20	35	....	....	57	8	65	10,476 00	1,350 00	11,826 00
Jackson	2	100	....	....	8	50	2	60	6	50	2	50	17	4	21	4,000 00	810 00	4,810 00
Lawrence	2	75	2	60	14	40	2	30	10	30	1	30	26	5	31	2,430 00	720 00	3,150 00
Randolph	1	60	1	60	20	40	8	40	19	30	4	30	40	13	53	5,759 00	1,680 00	7,439 00
Sharp	1	75	....	....	10	40	2	40	8	35	....	....	19	2	21	1,970 00	240 00	2,210 00
Total	10	....	5	....	109	....	21	....	96	....	10	....	222	36	258	$30,976 00	$5,175 00	$36,151 00

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone	....	$75	....	$40	....	$45	....	$35	....	$30	....	$25	26	3	29	$2,793 00	$360 00	$3,153 00
Carroll	....	75	....	40	....	45	....	35	....	30	....	25	22	2	24	2,384 00	200 00	2,584 00
Madison	....	75	....	40	....	45	....	35	....	30	....	25	49	9	58	3,953 00	780 00	4,633 00
Marion	....	75	....	40	....	45	....	35	....	30	....	25	20	5	25	1,977 00	550 00	2,527 00
Newton	....	75	....	40	....	45	....	35	....	30	....	25	28	2	30	2,204 00	240 00	2,444 00
Searcy	....	75	....	40	....	45	....	35	....	30	....	25	31	5	36	2,463 00	500 00	2,963 00
Van Buren	....	75	....	40	....	45	....	35	....	30	....	25	24	2	26	2,610 00	230 00	2,840 00
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	28	228	$18,384 00	$2,860 00	$21,244 00

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	16	....	5	....	18	....	4	....	26	....	7	....	60	16	76	.....	.....	$9,609 00
Crawford	12	....	3	....	20	....	4	....	9	....	5	....	41	10	51	.....	.....	5,379 00
Sebastian	13	....	7	....	14	....	8	....	11	....	4	....	38	19	57	.....	.....	6,585 00
Scott	10	....	2	....	13	....	1	....	17	....	....	....	40	3	43	.....	.....	3,925 00
Washington	15	....	8	....	25	....	10	....	19	....	3	....	59	21	80	.....	.....	11,287 00
Total	66	....	25	....	90	....	27	....	82	....	19	....	238	69	307	.....	.....	$36,785 00

STATEMENT of the number of Teachers and Grades of Certificates, for the year ending September 30, 1870.—Concluded.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Grade of Certificate.												Number employed			Whole amount paid Teachers.		
	Grade No. 1.				Grade No. 2.				Grade No. 3.									
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.							
	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Number of Teachers.	Average wages paid	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Conway	4	$87	2	$56	6	$57	2	$50	20	$55	1	....	41	5	46	$6,814 00	$495 00	$7,309 00
Franklin	5	84	1	....	15	63	4	....	10	56	1	....	30	3	33	6,553 00	534 00	7,087 00
Johnson	8	89	1	73	13	61	1	....	26	47	....	....	54	6	60	11,142 00	.....	11,142 00
Pope	3	81	....	60	7	66	....	....	16	52	....	$50	37	3	40	6,660 00	525 00	7,185 00
Perry	2	50	....	....	5	58	....	....	11	43	2	50	18	2	20	2,228 00	50 00	2,278 00
Yell	9	85	....	....	10	61	2	57	19	43	5	47	36	7	43	6,336 00	1,296 00	7,632 00
Total	31	....	4	....	56	....	9	....	102	....	9	....	216	26	242	$39,733 00	$2,900 00	$42,633 00

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant	4	....	1	....	7	....	5	....	11	....	6	....	29	5	34	.....	.....	$4,726 00
Hot Springs	3	....	3	....	8	....	1	....	6	....	3	....	17	7	24	.....	.....	4,523 00
Pulaski	8	....	6	....	24	....	13	....	43	....	15	....	75	34	109	.....	.....	39,288 00
Prairie	1	....	1	....	8	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	11	3	14	.....	.....	2,338 00
Saline	....	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	10	....	3	....	15	4	19	.....	.....	2,705 00
White	16	....	4	....	20	....	....	....	18	....	2	....	54	6	.....	.....	.....	11,256 00
Total	32	....	15	....	72	....	21	....	91	....	29	....	201	59	260	.....	.....	$64,836 00

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Clark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	12	66	$11,107 98	$3,858 69	$14,966 67
Dallas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	11	35	3,884 00	1,270 00	5,154 00
Little River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	3	19	3,803 00	862 00	4,665 00
Montgomery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	3	28	2,563 00	205 00	2,768 00
Pike	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	4	32	3,579 00	453 00	3,982 00
Polk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	1	24	2,727 50	135 00	2,862 50
Searcy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	14	31	3,448 30	1,366 25	4,814 55
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	191	44	235	$31,112 78	$8,149 94	$39,212 72

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	5	....	1	....	5	....	3	....	12	....	3	....	22	7	29	$3,731 00	$1,160 00	$4,891 00
Columbia	12	....	....	....	25	....	1	....	23	....	2	....	60	3	63	11,503 00	525 00	12,028 00
Hempstead	14	....	1	....	34	....	6	....	31	....	2	....	79	9	88	16,329 00	1,601 00	17,930 00
Lafayette	5	....	1	....	12	....	1	....	13	....	....	....	30	2	32	4,827 00	375 00	5,202 00
Ouachita	11	....	1	....	18	....	3	....	22	....	9	....	51	13	64	10,803 00	2,344 00	13,147 00
Union	6	....	2	....	13	....	5	....	20	....	3	....	39	10	49	16,974 00	1,500 00	18,474 00
Total	53	....	6	....	107	....	19	....	121	....	19	....	281	44	325	$64,167	$7,505 00	$71,672 00

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	8	....	....	....	10	3	13	$1,804 75	$725 00	$2,529 75
Ashley	....	....	1	....	9	....	1	....	12	....	4	....	21	6	27	4,585 00	1,143 50	5,728 50
Bradley	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	7	1	8	1,997 37	180 00	2,177 37
Chicot	1	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	5	....	6	....	8	9	17	3,146 25	3,385 00	6,531 25
Drew	2	....	2	....	10	....	2	....	10	....	6	....	22	10	32	4,953 20	2,198 18	7,151 38
Jefferson	1	....	....	....	7	....	2	....	20	....	2	....	28	4	32	6,094 40	570 00	6,664 40
Total	5	....	4	....	32	....	11	....	59	....	18	....	96	33	129	$22,580 97	$8,201 68	$30,782 65
Grand Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,901	401	2,302	$255,387 78	$48,788 62	$405,748 37

The number of teachers and amount paid as wages have not been fully reported, as will appear by reference to the table of school revenues.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of School Houses in the State, September 30, 1870.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Before Erected.				Erected in 1869.			Erected in 1870.			Total number of school houses in the State, September 30, 1870.	No. school houses with grounds inclosed.
	Number.	Material used in construction.	Condition.	Value.	Number.	Material used in construction.	Value.	Number.	Material used in construction.	Value.		
Crittenden	4	Wood.	Poor.	$1,000 00				11	Wood.	$2,900 00	15	
Desha	5	..	..	600 00				8	..	2,000 00	13	
Monroe	10	..	..	500 00				19	..	6,000 00	29	
Mississippi	6	..	..	2,000 00				9	..	2,500 00	15	
Phillips	11	..	..	1,500 00				21	..	4,038 00	32	
Total	36			$5,600 00				68		$17,438 00	104	

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cross												
Craighead								2	Wood.	$600 00	2	
Green								6	..	1,400 00	6	
Poinsett								2	..	300 00	2	
St. Francis	1	Wood.	Good.	$800 00							1	
Woodruff	4		Ordinary		2	Wood.	290 00	3	..	700 00	9	1
Total	5			$800 00	2		290 00	13		3,000 00	20	1

THIRD DISTRICT.

Fulton	8	Wood.	Poor.	.....	2	Wood.	100 00	4	Wood.	320 00	14	.....
Izard	....	.....	.....	.....	3	..	200 00	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Independence	12	..	..	1,000 00	3	..	.....	2	..	450 00	17	.....
Jackson	....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	40 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lawrence	2	..	..	300 00	4	..	.....	3	..	550 00	9	.....
Randolph	10	..	..	1,000 00	2	..	.....	10	..	615 00	22	.....
Sharp	....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	30 00	2	..	200 00	3	.....
Total	32	.....	.....	2,300 00	16	.....	370 00	21	.....	2,135 00	69	.....

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone	....	.....	.....	.....	19	Wood&stone	2,800 00	10	Wood&stone	1,600 00	29	6
Carroll	8	Wood.	Poor.	400 00	18	..	2,900 00	10	..	1,500 00	36	6
Madison	9	..	..	490 00	23	..	3,800 00	15	..	2,800 00	47	10
Marion	6	..	..	300 09	10	..	1,500 00	8	..	1,300 00	24	4
Newton	3	..	..	150 00	15	..	2,400 00	11	..	1,600 00	29	6
Searcy	6	..	..	300 09	12	..	2,000 00	12	..	2,500 00	30	7
Van Buren	3	..	..	150 00	5	..	150 00	12	..	2,500 00	20	5
Total	36			1,790 00	102	.....	16,150 00	78	.....	13,800 00	216	44

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	75	Wood.	Poor.	7,000 00	....	.....	.....	10	Wood.	2,000 00	85	3
Crawford	43	Wood&brick	Moderate	1,200 00	....	.....	.....	7	..	700 00	50	5
Sebastian	46	..	..	10,000 00	....	.....	.....	14	..	2,175 00	60	4
Scott	37	Wood.	Poor.	3,000 00	....	.....	.....	6	..	600 00	43	1
Washington	79	..	..	11,850 00	....	.....	.....	11	Wood&brick	7,000 00	90	6
Total	280	.....	.....	33,050 00	....	.....	.....	48	.....	12,475 00	328	19

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of School Houses in the State, September 30, 1870.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Before Erected.				Erected in 1869.			Erected in 1870.			Total number of schoolhouses in the State, September 30, 1870.	No. schoolhouses with grounds inclosed.
	Number.	Material used in construction.	Condition.	Value.	Number.	Materials used in construction.	Value.	Number.	Material used in construction.	Value.		
Conway	12	Wood.	Poor.	$1,025 00	8	Wood.	$600 00	5	Wood.	$600 00	25	.....
Franklin	....	.....	.....	.....	6	..	650 00	10	..	2,794 00	16	.....
Johnson	20	..	..	1,320 00	5	..	1,035 00	8	..	2,013 00	33	.....
Pope	20	..	..	5 90	3	..	300 00	3	..	400 00	26	.....
Perry	2	..	..	100 00	4	..	375 00	6	..	.....	6	.....
Yell	9	..	..	4 00	6	..	700 00	6	..	945 00	21	.....
Total	63	.....	.....	3,435 00	32	.....	3,660 00	32	.....	6,752 00	127	.....

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant	4	Wood.	Medium.	480 00	4	Wood.	160 00	9	Wood.	945 00	17	.....
Hot Springs	6	..	Poor	270 00	....	.....	.....	1	..	75 00	7	.....
Pulaski	9	Wood&brick	Medium.	14,620 00	5	Wood&brick	17,400 00	14	Wood&brick	25,921 00	28	.....
Prairie	1	Wood.	Poor.	25 00	1	Wood.	25 00	5	Wood.	1,052 00	7	.....
Saline	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White	10	..	Medium.	700 00	2	..	105 00	12	..	2,238 00	24	1
Total	30	.....	.....	16,.	12	.....	17,690 00	41	.....	30,231 00	83	1

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Clark	9	Wood.	Good.	5,440 00	4	Wood.	400 00	5	Wood.	894 00	18	2
Dallas	6	..	..	600 00	2	..	200 00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Little River	4	..	..	900 00	1	..	54 00	3	..	432 83	8	.....
Montgomery	5	..	Poor.	240 00	11	..	360 00	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Pike	11	..	..	700 00	3	..	120 00	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Polk	11	..	Good.	575 00	10	..	580 00	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Sevier	10	..	Poor.	670 00	8	..	665 00	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Total	56	.....	.....	9,125 00	39	.....	2,379 00	8	.....	1,326 83	103	2

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	7	Wood.	Fair.	350 00	1	Wood.	190 00	7	Wood.	730 00	15	.....
Columbia	36	..	..	2,700 00	4	..	150 00	6	..	804 00	46	.....
Hempstead	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	19	..	3,110 00	19	.....
Lafayette	2	..	..	1,390 00	5	..	2,873 00	11	..	917 00	18	.....
Ouachita	12	..	..	3,750 00	3	..	410 00	27	..	9,686 00	42	.....
Union	16	..	..	800 00	2	..	100 00	11	..	695 00	29	.....
Total	73	.....	.....	8,990 00	15	.....	3,723 00	81	.....	15,942 00	169	.....

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas	1	Wood.	Good.	200 00	1	Wood.	200 00	1	Wood.	200 00	3	.....
Ashley	5	..	..	880 00	6	..	252 00	9	..	1,463 75	20	.....
Bradley	5	..	..	150 00	2	..	200 00	3	..	540 00	10	.....
Chicot	....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	250 00	3	..	175 00	4	.....
Drew	7	..	..	1,426 00	8	..	380 00	3	..	340 60	18	.....
Jefferson	3	..	..	200 00	4	..	300 00	8	..	1,126 02	15	1
Total	21	.....	.....	2,856 00	22	.....	1,582 00	27	.....	3,845 37	70	1
Grand Total	632	.....	.....	82,7 4100	240	.....	45,844 00	417	.....	106,945 20	1,289	68

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Revenue raised and expended.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT RAISED.						AMOUNT EXPENDED.					
	Apportionment from Tax of 1868 and remainder of 1867.	District Tax of 1868.	Apportionment from Tax of 1869.	District Tax of 1869.	Grants and Gifts.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Building School Houses or purchasing School Houses or sites	Repairing School Houses, Furniture, etc.	Paying School Trustees.	Total.	Amount on hand.
Crittenden	$1,622 22	.....	$1,508 38	$3,324 00	$90	$6 544 60	$2,763 60	$1,900 00	$369 00	$400	$5,432 60	$1,112
Desha	1 049 94	.....	976 26	690 00	10	2,726 20	1,227 20	360 00	37 00	340	1,964 20	762
Monroe	2,905 86	.....	2,701 94	6,376 00	130	12 113 80	8 063 80	2,205 00	325 00	630	11,213 80	900
Mississippi	1,443 24	.....	1,341 96	2,534 00	30	5 349 20	3 221 20	1,123 00	145 00	520	5 009 20	340
Phillips	5,412 72	.....	5 032 88	24 362 00	1,800	36,607 60	27,230 60	4,038 00	2 709 00	930	34,907 50	1,700
Total	$12,433 98	.....	$11,561 42	$37,286 00	$2,060	$63,341 40	$42,496 40	$9,629 00	$3,585 00	$2,820	$58,527 40	$4,814

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cross	$1,755 60	.....	$1 632 40	.....	.....	$3 388 00	$2 858 00	.....	$110 00	$420	$3,388 00	.....
Craighead	1,935 72	.....	1,799 88	.....	.....	3 735 60	2 850 60	$170 00	395 00	320	3,735 60	.....
Green	3,253 56	.....	3 025 24	.....	.....	6,278 80	5,394 80	544 00	.....	340	6,278 00	.....
Poinsett	632 70	.....	588 30	.....	.....	1,221 00	740 00	.....	61 00	420	1 221 00	.....
St. Francis	2 309 64	.....	2,147 56	$2 040 60	.....	4 457 80	2,970 80	.....	517 00	970	4 457 80	.....
Woodruff	2,286 84	$1,784	2,126 36	1,784 19	.....	7,981 28	6,175 20	683 00	393 00	730	7,981 20	.....
Total	$12,174 06	$1,784	$11,319 74	$3,824 79	.....	$28,192 58	$22,119 35	$1,397 00	$1,476 00	$3,200	$28,192 58	.....

THIRD DISTRICT.

Fulton	$2 166 00	.....	$2,014 00	$1 523 00	.....	$5,703 00	$5,626 00	$52 00	$25 00	$330	$5,703 00	.....
Izard	3 667 56	.....	3 131 24	3,040 00	.....	9 838 80	9,528 80	.....	.....	310	9,838 80	.....
Independence	5,891 52	1,900 00	5 478 08	5,498 00	$300	19 067 60	17,814 60	155 00	98 00	1,000	19,067 60	.....
Jackson	2 856 84	.....	2,656 36	2,875 00	400	8,788 20	7,841 20	30 00	27 00	890	8,788 20	.....
Lawrence	2,929 80	.....	2,724 20	2,708 00	.....	8,362 00	7,449 00	60 00	223 00	630	8 362 00	.....
Randolph	5,095 80	.....	4,738 20	1,165 00	18	11,017 00	9,661 00	501 00	150 00	705	11,017 00	.....
Sharp	2,339 28	.....	2,175 12	.....	.....	4,514 40	4,068 40	16 00	.....	430	4,514 40	.....
Total	$24,946 80	$1 900 00	$22,917 20	$16,809 00	$718	$67,291 00	$62,859 20	$814 00	$523 00	$4,295	$67,291 00	.....

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Boone	.....	.....	2,671 20	1,867 00	.....	4,538 20	2,942 20	1,226 00	160 00	210	4 538 20	.....
Carroll	3,702 72	2,503 00	2,120 00	689 00	.....	9,014 72	6,036 72	1,865 00	693 00	420	9 014 72	.....
Madison	3,423 42	1,163 00	3,553 12	1,680 00	.....	9,819 54	7,396 54	1,423 00	190 00	810	9,819 54	.....
Marion	2,905 86	952 00	2,124 24	537 00	.....	6,519 10	5,300 10	429 00	80 00	710	6,519 10	.....
Newton	2,062 26	561 00	2,121 06	452 00	.....	5,196 22	3,866 32	600 00	110 00	620	5,196 32	.....
Searcy	2,072 52	1,302 00	2,652 12	1,234 00	.....	7,260 64	5,897 64	775 00	168 00	420	7,260 64	.....
Van Buren	1,174 92	220 00	2,549 30	546 00	.....	4,487 22	3,821 22	186 00	70 00	410	4,487 22	.....
Total	$15,338 70	$6,701 00	$17,791 04	$7,005 00	.....	$46,835 74	$35,260 74	$6,504 00	$1,471 00	$3,600	$46 835 74	.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benton	7,209 36	.....	8,586 00	3,000 00	.....	18,795 36	15,283 36	2,000 00	600 00	912	18,795 36	.....
Crawford	3,104 22	.....	3,474 68	1,975 00	800	9,353 90	7,353 90	700 00	500 00	400	8,953 90	400
Sebastian	4,724 60	.....	3,376 00	4,360 00	1,500	11,960 70	6,778 70	2,175 00	2,000 00	357	11,310 70	650
Scott	3,325 38	.....	3 ,61142	1,000 00	.....	7,936 80	6,486 80	600 00	400 00	450	7,936 80	.....
Washington	7,965 18	.....	9,271 82	3,700 00	1,000	21,937 00	12,333 00	7,000 00	578 00	1,226	21,137 00	800
Total	$24,328 74	.....	$28,320 02	$14,035 00	$3,300	$69,983 76	$48,235 76	$12,475 00	$4,078 00	$3,345	$68,133 76	$1,850

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Revenue raised and expended.—Concluded.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT RAISED.						AMOUNT EXPENDED.					
	Apportionment from Tax of 1868 and remainder of 1867.	District Tax of 1868.	Apportionment from Tax of 1869.	District Tax of 1869.	Grants and Gifts.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Building School Houses, or purchasing School Houses and sites	Repairing School Houses, Furniture, etc.	Paying School Trustees.	Total.	Amount on hand
Conway	$3 536 28	.....	$3,288 12	$4,614 00	$100	$11,538 40	$8,866 40	$1,156 00	$218 00	$570	$10,811 40	$727
Franklin	3,780 24	$202 00	3,514 96	1,725 00	860	10,082 20	6,117 20	3,214 00	135 00	563	10,029 20	53
Johnson	3,640 02	9,250 00	3,384 58	11,651 00	657	28,576 60	21,351 60	3,151 00	1,758 00	560	26,820 60	1,756
Pope	3,361 86	819 00	3,125 94	97 00	1,000	8,403 80	6,867 80	590 00	365 00	520	8,342 80	61
Perry	1,341 78	.....	1,247 62	.....	.....	2,589 40	1,632 40	525 00	60 00	350	2,567 40	22
Yell	3,306 00	.....	3,074 00	4,974 00	978	12,332 00	8,778 00	1,245 00	304 00	520	10,847 00	1,485
Total	$18 966 18	$10,271 00	$17,635 22	$23,061 00	$3,589	$73 522 40	$53,614 40	$9,881 00	$2,840 00	$3,083	$69,418 40	$4,104

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Grant	$1,778 40	$659 00	$1,644 06	$2,661 00	.....	$6,742 46	$4,841 46	$1,105 00	$134 00	$360	$6,440 46	$302
Hot Springs	2,384 88	.....	2,217 52	3,802 00	350 00	8,404 40	7,715 40	125 00	98 00	410	8,348 40	56
Pulaski	7.410 00	45,376 00	6.890 00	83,281 00	3,500 00	142,957 00	41,971 00	69 250 00	28,982 00	1,120	141,323 00	1 634
Prairie	2,063 40	528 00	1 918 60	4,411 00	.....	8,921 00	6,217 00	1,154 00	333 00	910	8,614 00	307
Saline	1 581 18	.....	1.470 22	1,252 00	.....	4 303 40	3,668 40	.....	5 00	610	4,303 40	.....
White	4.749 24	1 477 00	4,415 96	8,925 00	.....	19.567 20	14 604 20	3 307 00	497 00	720	19 122 20	445
Total	$19 967 10	$48,040 00	$18,556 36	$104,332 00	$3,850 00	$190,895 46	$79,037 46	$74,935 00	$30 049 00	$4,130	$188 151 46	$2,744

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Clark	$4,915 68	.....	$5,011 68	.....	.....	$9,927 36	$7,088 36	$894 00	$1,035 00	$910	$9,927 36	.....
Dallas	2,797 56	.....	2,484 64	.....	.....	5,282 20	4,241 20	.....	421 00	620	5,282 20	.....
Little River	1,582 32	.....	1 591 06	.....	.....	3 173 38	1,075 38	497 00	414 00	410	2,396 38	$777
Montgomery	1,631 34	.....	1 636 64	.....	.....	3,267 98	2 707 98	.....	160 00	400	3,267 98	.....
Pike	1,879 86	.....	1,747 94	.....	.....	3,627 80	2.944 80	.....	233 00	380	3,557 80	70
Polk	1,770 42	.....	1,523 22	.....	.....	3,293 64	2,417 64	.....	230 00	420	3,067 64	226
Sevier	2,681 28	.....	2,357 44	.....	.....	5,038 72	4,437 72	.....	196 00	405	5,038 72	.....
Total	$17,258 46	.....	$16,352 62	.....	.....	$33,611 08	$24 913 08	$1,391 00	$2,689 00	$3 545	$32,538 08	$1,073

NINTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	$1,675 80	$1,600 00	$1,558 20	$4,047 00	.....	$8,881 00	$5,825 00	$465 00	$268 00	$604	$7,162 00	$1,719
Columbia	5,181 30	11,610 00	4,817 70	23,983 00	.....	45,592 00	29,941 00	1,185 00	695 00	710	32,531 00	13,061
Hempstead	4,001 40	.....	3,720 60	28,768 00	.....	36,490 00	18,492 00	3,195 00	1 558 00	920	24,165 00	12,325
Lafayette	3,701 58	.....	3,441 82	5,275 00	.....	12,418 40	1,864 40	3,940 00	173 00	910	6,887 40	5,531
Ouachita	4,703 64	20,010 00	4,373 56	22,412 00	1,000 00	51,499 20	32,329 20	9,396 00	1,845 00	1,010	44 580 20	6,919
Union	4,330 86	3,319 00	4,026 94	29,746 00	.....	41,422 80	19,730 80	5,600 00	3,922 00	970	30,222 80	11,200
Total	$23,594 58	$36,539 00	$21,938 82	$114,231 00	$1,000 00	$196,302 40	$108,182 40	$23,781 00	$8,461 00	$5,124	$145,548 40	$50,755

TENTH DISTRICT.

Arkansas	$2,521 68	.....	$2,344 72	.....	.....	$4,866 40	$1,345 40	$200 00	.....	$920	$2,465 40	$2,401
Ashley	3,291 18	$1,130 60	3,060 22	$1,939 31	.....	6,351 40	2,314 50	2,032 75	$252 15	810	5,409 40	942
Bradley	3,619 50	.....	3 365 50	1,818 73	.....	6,984 00	4,946 00	190 00	.....	710	5,846 00	1,138
Chicot	2,498 88	.....	2,323 52	6,648 01	.....	4,822 40	3,693 45	175 00	.....	930	4 798 40	24
Drew	4,864 38	705 71	4,523 02	1,725 45	.....	9,387 40	7,473 40	340 00	34 00	450	8,297 40	1 090
Jefferson	5,826 54	3,105 46	5,417 66	2,236 84	.....	16,586 50	6,037 88	1,501 02	275 30	980	8,794 20	2,450
Total	$22,622 16	$4,941 77	$21,034 64	$14,368 34	.....	$62,966 91	$45,121 69	$4,438 77	$561 46	$4,800	$54,921 90	$8,045
	$190,492 86	$110.176 77	$187,427 08	$334,952 13	$14,517 00	$833,853 74	$521,552 52	$145,241 77	$55,732 45	$37,942	$760,468 74	$73 385

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of inhabitants subject to per capita tax of one dollar, for support of schools, and amount derived from such source.

COUNTIES.	For the year of 1868.		For the year of 1869.	
	No. of persons subject to per capita tax.	Amount derived from per capita tax.	No. of persons subject to per capita tax.	Amount derived from per capita tax.
Arkansas	1,156	$545	1,410	$685
Ashley	1,139	951	1,580	1,465
Bradley	1,253	1,151	1,365	1,270
Benton	2,135	1,379	1,953	1,500
Boone	.....	.....	940	795
Crawford	1,255	868	1,028	680
Conway	1,000	800	1,509	1,098
Craighead	557	528	578	545
Columbia	1,804	1,227	2,172	1,529
Crittenden	740	353	782	765
Calhoun	640	536	597	535
Carroll	1,448	1,327	897	805
Cross	632	547	757	547
Chicot	1,443	680	1,466	938
Clark	1,558	1,200	1,872	1,481
Dallas	911	750	933	860
Drew	1,584	1,491	1,685	1,242
Desha	1,163	763	916	1,030
Franklin	1,008	800	1,082	825
Fulton	666	580	745	688
Grant	361	280	608	430
Green	968	800	1,056	881
Hempstead	1,874	948	1,865	1,298
Hot Springs	780	673	808	695
Izard	997	895	1,079	931
Independence	2,363	1,897	2,393	1,793
Jefferson	1,492	1,040	3,793	3,069
Johnson	1,212	1,060	1,271	1,102
Jackson	1,332	640	1,264	686
Lawrence	1,002	956	819	755
Lafayette	1,784	1,018	1,803	1,207
Little River	723	657	711	529
Madison	1,285	1,038	1,263	1,036
Marion	829	725	655	542
Monroe	1,285	1,197	1,195	640
Montgomery	507	487	600	585
Mississippi	556	347	680	398
Newton	463	450	551	527
Ouachita	1,325	1,041	2,038	1,341
Pulaski	3,651	2,100	5,051	4,257
Phillips	4,634	1,214	3,718	3,220
Pope	973	966	1,200	1,175
Perry	399	375	402	356

Comparative statement of the number of inhabitants subject to per capita tax of one dollar, for support of schools, and amount derived from such source.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	For the year of 1868.		For the year of 1869.	
	No. of persons subject to per capita tax.	Amount derived from per capita tax.	No. of persons subject to per capita tax.	Amount derived from per capita tax.
Prairie	1,413	$1,275	1,124	$675
Pike	592	500	608	589
Polk	495	475	526	411
Poinsett	247	235	254	232
Randolph	1,153	875	1,358	974
Searcy	728	650	633	667
Scott	600	575	800	645
Saline	606	585	589	457
Sharp	667	630	757	635
Sevier	892	775	882	779
St. Francis	1,320	650	1,480	801
Sebastian	1,573	1,125	1,857	1,346
Union	1,655	1,130	1,789	1,259
Van Buren	716	665	808	690
Washington	2,475	1,675	2,815	1,834
Woodruff	1,182	785	1,369	859
White	1,570	1,290	1,667	1,275
Yell	1,124	915	1,148	799
Total	71,895	$52,090	79,454	$61,465

It will be seen that there is a great discrepancy between the number of persons subject to per capita tax, in the several counties, and the amount collected from that source for the support of schools. This is owing, in great part, to the remissness on the part of collectors in collecting this class of taxes, and partly, also, from the migratory character of a large number of persons whence this kind of revenue is derived.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of County Institutes held during the years 1869 and 1870, given by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Institutes.	Teachers present.
In 1869, no report.		
In 1870, Phillips county held	2	35
In 1870, no report from other counties.		
Total	2	35

SECOND DISTRICT.

No report.

THIRD DISTRICT.

In 1869, Izard county held	1	12
Independence county held	1	16
Lawrence county held	1	15
Randolph county held	1	16
No report from Fulton, Jackson and Sharp.		
Total	4	59
In 1870, Izard county held	1	24
Independence county held	1	32
Lawrence county held	1	22
Randolph county held	1	27
Sharp county held	1	19
No report from Fulton and Jackson.		
Total	5	124

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In 1869, no report.		
In 1870, Boone county held	1	32
Carroll county held	1	21
Madison county held	1	35
Newton county held	1	25
No report from Marion, Searcy and Van Buren.		
Total	4	113

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of County Institutes held, etc.—Continued.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Institutes.	Teachers present.
In 1869, Benton county held	1	27
Crawford county held	1	15
Sebastian county held	1	45
Washington county held	1	35
No report from Scott county.		
Total	4	122
In 1870, Benton county held	1	54
Crawford county held	1	28
Sebastian county held	1	48
Scott county held	1	27
Washington county held	1	73
Total	5	230

SIXTH DISTRICT.

In 1869, Franklin county held	1	10
Johnson county held	1	35
Pope county held	1	20
No report from Conway, Perry and Yell.		
Total	3	65
In 1870, Conway county held	1	30
Franklin county held	1	25
Johnson county held	1	33
Pope county held	1	23
Yell county held	1	24
No report from Perry county.		
Total	5	135

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

In 1869, Grant county held one Institute; teachers present, 25.

No report from Hot Spring, Pulaski, Prairie, Saline and White.

In 1870, Pulaski county held one Institute; teachers present, 30.

No report from Grant, Hot Spring, Prairie, Saline and White.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of County Institutes held, etc.—Concluded.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Institutes.	Teachers present.
In 1869, no report.		
In 1870, Clark county held	1	10
Dallas county held	1	10
Sevier county held	1	11
None reported in Pike, Montgomery, Polk and Little River.		
Total	3	31

NINTH DISTRICT.

In 1869, no report.		
In 1870, Columbia county held	1	41
Hempstead county held	1	41
Lafayette county held	1	7
Union county held	1	20
No report from Calhoun and Ouachita.		
Total	4	109

TENTH DISTRICT.

In 1869, no report.		
In 1870, Arkansas county held	2	12
Ashley county held	2	33
Bradley county held	2	18
Chicot county held	2	19
Drew county held	2	37
Jefferson county held	2	18
Total	12	137

In 1869, Institutes held, 12; teachers present, 271.
In 1870, Institutes held, 41; teachers present, 944.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of children of school age in 1870	180,274
do do do do do 1869	176,910
Increase	3,364
Number of children attending school in 1870	107,908
do do do do do 1869	67,412
Increase	40,496
Number of teachers employed in 1870	2,302
do do do do do 1869	1,335
Increase	967
Number of teachers' institutes in 1870	41
do do do do do 1869	12
Increase	29
Number of teachers attending institutes in 1870	944
do do do do do do 1869	271
Increase	673
Whole amount paid teachers in 1870	$405,748 00
Whole amount paid teachers (seven districts) in 1869	188,397 00
Increase	$217,351
Number of school houses built in 1869 and 1870	657
do do do do do in and prior to 1868	632
Total	1,289
Number of persons subject to per capita tax in 1869	79,544
do do do do do do in 1868	71,891
Increase	7,563

Amount of tax collected from this source for 1869	$61,465 00
do do do do do do for 1868	52,090 00
Increase	$9,365 00
Apportionment of State fund for 1868	$190,492 86
do do do do for 1869	187,427 08
District tax in 1869	$320,583 79
do do in 1868	105,235 00
Increase	$215,348 79
Number of schools taught in 1870	2,537
do do do do in 1869	1,489
Increase	1,048

The foregoing tables have been made up from the data furnished by the Circuit Superintendents, based upon the reports of the Trustees of the several school districts, and as a number of the Trustees failed to make any report, and others reported very imperfectly, the statistics presented must of necessity be imperfect and incomplete. If all the districts had been correctly reported, much better results might, doubtless, have been shown.

APPENDIX.

LETTERS FROM CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENTS ACCOMPANYING THEIR ANNUAL REPORTS.

OFFICE OF CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENT, 1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
HELENA, ARK., *December 4, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *State Superintendent Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find reports for 1870. I have delayed in order to try and get the *fine* business straightened out, and I can only approximate it now. What is not accounted for now, I will see is properly arranged in the July distribution.

Most of what is reported is in the hands of district officers, or has been paid by them to teachers. There is much more in the hands of justices and county officers. I have called the attention of the county courts to it, and it is being fixed up.

There are four or five districts from which there is no report for 1870.

Respectfully yours, M. H. WYGANT,
Circuit Superintendent 1st District.

OFFICE CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENT 2D JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
FOREST CITY, ARK., *December 19, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Supt. Pub. Inst., Little Rock, Ark.:*

DEAR SIR: I have this day forwarded to you, by mail, my annual report, trusting you will receive it without delay.

I wrote you, some weeks ago, that I would be able to send in my report in November; but upon making an examination of the reports from the trustees, which had been sent to me, I found them so incomplete that it was impossible for me to make up any report from them that would be in any wise satisfactory; and I was under the necessity of making a trip over my entire circuit in order to have them corrected. I regret very much the delay, but trust you will see that it was no fault of my own.

Shall be in Little Rock next week, to attend the Institute, if I am able to travel.

Yours respectfully, E. R. KNIGHT, *Circuit Supt. 2d District.*

OFFICE CIRCUIT SUPT. 3D JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
BATESVILLE, ARK., *December 12, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Supt. Public Instruction:*

DEAR SIR: Both of your letters came in my absence from home. I send you as correct a report as I can make out from the data before me. I can only say, in general terms, that about everything that has ever been done in reference to the education of the masses, in my district, has been accomplished within the last two years. Many more children have attended school within two years than attended in twenty-five years before, under old Democratic rule. The greatest obstacle has been a want of funds to build houses. The people, generally, have been unwilling to tax themselves beyond what was actually necessary to pay teachers. So far as the reports of trustees show, I made a pretty fair exhibit of the number, etc., in my first report but a district tax has been levied in the majority of the districts, in the several counties, for the purpose of building next year, and also to run five months schools.

I wish I could give you a detailed report of the work in each county, but I am laboring under an almost intolerable press of business, on account of trying to get up a land report.

I will leave, to-day, for Jackson, Randolph and Lawrence counties, not to return until about Christmas, when I shall leave again, for Little Rock.

Hoping to see you 1st January, I remain, as ever, yours truly,

W. H. GILLAM, *Circuit Supt. 3d Judicial District.*

OFFICE CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENT 4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
HUNTSVILLE, ARK., *November 14, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Supt. Public Instruction:*

SIR: Inclosed please find my annual report for the scholastic year, ending September 30, 1870.

There have been, as you will see by reference to my tabular report, two hundred and sixteen (216) schools taught in the 4th district, during the past year, with an attendance of eleven thousand and seventeen (11,017) pupils—making forty-five schools and one thousand four hundred and forty-seven (1,447) pupils more than I reported last year. There were twenty-one thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-five cents ($21,245 85) paid to teachers during the year, and thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars ($13,800) for the erection of new school houses—two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifteen cents ($2,688 15) of which was raised by special tax, the remainder by subscriptions.

The December apportionment of the common school fund was used to pay the teachers for last year's services. I have not included it in this year's report; I have included only the June apportionment.

There are in the district eighteen thousand two hundred and seventeen (18,217) persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, distributed

throughout the several counties as follows: Searcy, 2,548; Madison, 3,672; Newton, 2,234; Carroll, 2,157; Van Buren, 2,277; Boone, 2,885; Marion, 2,343.

There are seven thousand two hundred (7,200) children in the district who have not attended the public schools. Out of this number, there are about one thousand included in new districts, that were not organized sufficiently soon for schools this year. A few are in attendance at private schools; some are so scattered among the mountains that they are out of the reach of all schools; others are kept at home by parents opposed to popular education, and still others by parents opposed to any education at all.

Our teachers' institutes were well attended, and have produced the best results. There is no feature of our school law more calculated to do educational good than our institutes and public examinations. The teachers throughout the entire district are deficient in their qualifications; there is, however, a decided improvement on last year.

Our school law is so framed that it is left optional with the people whether they organize in school districts or not, but after they are once organized, the Superintendent can have schools in spite of all opposition. For this reason I have devoted much of my time to the work of organization, which, with perhaps the exception of Van Buren county, is now quite complete.

I will be able to send you my report of the 16th sections by the middle of next month.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. H. CLAYTON,
Circuit Supt. 4th Judicial District.

OFFICE CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENT 5th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS, *November 20, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Little Rock, Arkansas:*

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this please find my consolidated report for school year ending September 30, 1870. By comparing it with my report for the year 1869, you will readily notice that we have reason for gratulation in our educational progress. In the five counties composing this circuit, forty-eight school houses have been built within the last year, at an aggregate expense of $12,475, and quite a number have placed within them modern and improved furniture, which tends to the comfort, pleasure, interest, and consequent regular attendance of the children of such school district, and yet in no instance has the local estimate been made to exceed five-eighths of one per cent. A few graded schools have been put in operation, of which those of Fort Smith and Van Buren deserve creditable mention.

Our teachers now number three hundred and seven, a majority of whom have proved themselves noble laborers in the cause of human progress. They are a growing class, not only in numbers, but in *efficiency* and *influence*. They have sustained the adverse criticisms of cavilers uncomplainingly. They have done well in the school-room. They have refuted arguments against the present system, and have responded to all the demands for labor in the progress of the cause.

I am sorry that the inclosed report exhibits such a small per cent. of female teachers, (there being only about 25 per cent. of this class,) who, in my experience and observation, have maintained an enviable reputation, and notwithstanding there is a strong prejudice against them as teachers, and a disposition to keep their wages below that which is paid to males. Yet, as teachers their "successes" are numbered by a *higher* per cent., and their "positive failures" by a lower per cent. than those of their male competitors.

Women have done whatever man has done, from the leading of armies to victory to the discovery of wonders in science and arts; from the administration of a government to the discipline of a school-room. Then let us be just—paying them equal wages for equal labor. The standard of qualification has been elevated among our teachers very materially during the last year, by means of teachers' institutes, frequently held in the different counties.

The moral culture of the children is not forgotten by our teachers, while developing the mental and physical. Our schools are not "Godless."

CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK.

Some portions are shown by the table annexed, but a great deal does not there appear.

There have been public examinations, 10; teachers examined, 307; number of schools visited, 140; addresses before schools, 140, from 10 to 30 minutes in length; institutes held, 10; addresses delivered at institutes, pic-nics, barbecues, etc., 28; miles traveled, 4,100; letters written, 1,287; official circulars and notices sent out, 2,400.

The meetings for lectures were generally well attended. The object sought was an increase of public interest in the school system, a more liberal administration of school affairs, and more confidence in the blessings flowing from general education.

The labors of a circuit superintendent are many and onerous. When compressed into a tabular statement, they are soon read, but only energy and industry can execute the task. When he has done all that he can do, he feels that much remains undone, and annoying reflections of a public, unsatisfied with his labors, disturb his happiness.

If I had the time, I would be glad to point out some of the obstacles in the way of more rapid progress, as well as set forth some measures calculated to promote improvement; but other duties, more pressing, demand my time.

I am indeed happy to say that whatever there was of hostility, whatever there was of opposition, to the inauguration of our present system of public schools in this circuit, has almost wholly disappeared; and to the hearty co-operation of trustees, teachers and school patrons, in the good work, is attributable whatever of success may have been our attainments during the last year.

Already has our people been awakened to the importance of universal education, and there certainly is no subject more worthy of their serious

consideration than the promotion of the wellfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system. They are fountains of that widespread intelligence, which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that inquiring spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government, education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them.

It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture, patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased, and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc. E. E. HENDERSON.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
RUSSELLVILLE, ARKANSAS, *December 10, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Superintendent Public Instruction:*

SIR: I have the honor to report, with regard to the educational work of this district, that the results of the year's work have, in the aggregate, been satisfactory. Much more has been accomplished than during the previous year. This will be imperfectly shown by a brief comparison of figures. I say *imperfectly*, for certainly the schools have been better managed by teachers and trustees, and in consequence the same statistical figures will give greater results for good.

To the casual observer and fault-finder, the complications and dissatisfactions appear to increase, and many would gladly pronounce the system a *failure.*

While the investigation and application of the law are continued, the sequence is, that as one obstacle is met and overcome, others of various character arise, and the uninformed and narrow thinkers conclude that mole-hills are actual mountains

The want of a proper information with reference to the working of a school system, with some, (a total indifference on the part of others, and with others, direct opposition,) have caused the organization of new districts to work badly. In fact a few have been organized for the purpose of defeating the schools. Their organization has latterly been discouraged, and will be until ample evidence has been given of a genuine interest in the work.

The examinations of teachers during the year have been more rigid than formerly, and will continue to be so until incompetent teachers are weeded out.

Near two hundred *Educational Journals* have been taken during the year, against none before 1868.

About four hundred other periodicals have been distributed throughout the district.

It has been my endeavor to visit every district, and meet the trustees as frequently as possible.

Four public examinations were held at each county seat.

By holding institutes, six weeks of the school-visiting season were consumed, and but few schools were visited.

By special levies in the various counties, about $20,000 more than for the last year, has been provided for the support of schools during the ensuing year.

Some trustees hire teachers without knowing how much money they have from which to draw; others hire with a knowledge on the part of trustee and teacher that there are no funds on hand; again, the people demand of the trustee the employment of a full number of teachers, and fail to vote for a sufficient revenue to meet the expense. The deficiencies are talked over by all classes, and, of course, the causes *left out*. On this, and similar cases, are founded complaints against the system and its management.

I believe it better for the State to levy a sufficient tax to support at least a four months' school, and specify the time to open the same.

The law requires more of the circuit superintendent than mortal man can accomplish. The land report required is simply an impossibility.

Trustees' pay should be a stated salary for attending to one school, and so much for each additional school under his supervision.

It should be made the duty of some officer to inspect the dockets justices of the peace as to amount of school funds in their hands.

Teachers should not close school on examination day, unless for th pose of being examined.

The State fund should be distributed the first of April, instead of June.

Heads of families should vote in school meetings.

STATISTICS.

Number of teachers employed in 1869	165
Number of teachers employed in 1870	239
Increase	74
Number of pupils in attendance in 1869	7,675
Number of pupils in attendance in 1870	11,928
Increase	4,253
Number of teachers' institutes in 1869	3
Number of teachers' institutes in 1870	5
Increase	2

Number of teachers in attendance at institutes in 1869.....	65
Number of teachers in attendance at institutes in 1870.....	135
Increase.....	70
Amount of school fund raised by special tax in the district in 1869.....	$10,271 00
Amount of school fund raised by special tax in the district in 1870.....	23,060 96
Increase.....	$12,789 96
Number of schools entitled to Peabody fund in 1869.....	1
Number of schools entitled to Peabody fund in 1870.....	3
Increase.....	2
Amount expended in building school houses in 1869.....	$3,650 00
Amount expended in building school houses in 1870.....	6,706 50
Increase.....	$3,056 50

W. A. STUART,
Circuit Superintendent 6th District.

OFFICE CIRCUIT SUPERINTENDENT 7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *December 10, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Superintendent Public Instruction:*

Notwithstanding there are many adverse circumstances operating against the system of free schools, I yet have reason to be gratified at the general results of the system. Whenever there was counsel to be given to timid or uncertain teachers, I have not failed to give it.

In advising with the trustees, in recommending the best plans and sites for school houses—in selecting the best teachers, which is always a work of difficulty, I have not failed to bestow my time and abilities.

I have paid particular attention to the districting of the several counties embraced in my district; and, in order that I might have the entire district under my view, I have had constructed, at my own expense, a complete map of the same, so that it will always be in my power to show any trustee the boundaries of his district, when required.

In order to effect the more perfect working of the system, it is necessary that teachers should be thorough and competent.

A person applying for a certificate may satisfactorily answer such questions as may be asked, and yet be deficient in the prime requisites of a teacher. Good moral character, and steady habits, are also indispensable to teachers, and whenever complaint has been made to me of the failure of one to come up to the standard required, I have revoked his certificate.

In reviewing the progress of education in this district for the present year, the retrospection is most gratifying and encouraging.

In 1869, if there was not an open and avowed hostility to the present system of free schools, there was yet, in the minds of many prominent citizens, a deep undercurrent of opposition to it. It manifested itself, not so much in words or an open warfare, as in a silent and passive sullenness, or want of coöperation.

The children were not instructed by their parents as to the advantages to be derived from a constant access to the fountain of education. In a word, there seemed to be a general apathy among the people as to whether the free school system would be a success or a failure.

In 1870, a decided improvement has taken place. Old prejudices have been softened down, the tone of public feeling has improved, and the children begin to come out more regularly and in greater numbers, and at the present time, at the close of the year, I feel assured of success. The cloud, which at the beginning seemed no larger than a mere hand, has spread over the horizon, and the State of Arkansas may now claim an equal place with most of the older States in the cause of education.

For the information of those who may desire it, I will here briefly sum up the statistics of my district:

In Pulaski county, there were one hundred and nine teachers employed during the past year, and an attendance of four thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven pupils; in White county, sixty teachers, and two thousand seven hundred and twenty-one pupils; in Prairie county, fourteen teachers, and one thousand and four pupils; in Saline county, nineteen teachers, and nine hundred and twelve pupils; in Grant county, thirty-four teachers, and one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight pupils; and in Hot Springs county, twenty-four teachers, and one thousand one hundred and fifty-three pupils.

Forty-one school houses have been erected during the year—all built in a substantial manner, and with a special view to comfort and convenience.

The whole amount paid to teachers during the year, is $65,471, and the whole amount which has been paid for the erection of school houses, is $29,230 89. Fifty-one school houses had been previously erected, and are now estimated to be worth $18,292 92.

It will be perceived that, according to the area and population, Grant county shows a greater per centage of attendance of pupils than either of the other five counties. In this report she is the banner county of the district.

Prairie county, a large part of whose territory was annexed to Pulaski county, still shows, according to area, a large deficiency in attendance. The fault is not so much in the people, who are progressive and intelligent, as in the absence of regular returns from many of the trustees, who have failed to make their reports.

In the above exhibit of attendance of pupils, the colored population is very fairly represented. They show, wherever it is practicable to attend schools, an anxious desire to send their children, and from private reports I learn that many of the colored pupils are making astonishing progress.

Time and patience alone are necessary to render the school system, as at

present established, a decided success. Then will be solved the great problem of the age, "Shall a State educate its own children?" We think it should; and we think also, as tax-paying is compulsory and not optional, that attendance upon the schools should also be compulsory.

Of course, when we advocate compulsory attendance upon schools, we mean, unless a lawful and reasonable excuse for absence can be maintained. We are convinced that without a full and regular attendance on the schools, there cannot be that pride and that sense of progress in the pupils so necessary to the successful cultivation of the mind. We are still further convinced that more efficiency will be secured on the part of the teachers, and a greater confidence in his profession as the result of a full and regular attendance of his pupils.

It is much to be desired that a normal school, for the education of competent teachers, should be established in the State. This would result in lasting good to the present generation. It would produce a greater uniformity of instruction, and would so systematize text-books and classes that equal advantages would be afforded for education in all the school houses in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. M. CHRISMAN,
Circuit Superintendent 7th Judicial District.

OFFICE CIRCUIT SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
CAMDEN, ARKANSAS, *November 25, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *State Superintendent Public Instruction:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following narrative report of the condition of the educational interests in the Ninth Judicial District, for the scholastic year of 1869:

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY.

The whole number of children reported in this county in 1869, was 2,077; in 1870, 5,288—gain of 3,211. The whole number of children attending school in 1869 was 1,309, in 1870, 3,460—gain of 2,151. The whole number of schools in 1869, was 35; in 1870, 80—gain of 45. Number of teachers in 1869, was 40; in 1870, 88—gain of 48.

At the beginning of the year there was much confusion in the country, owing to the want of definite boundaries to school districts. This, at last, became so insupportable that the county court, with my concurrence, appointed a commissioner to rectify the boundaries, which was done the same as in the case of Lafayette county, hereafter referred to, and with equally as satisfactory results.

A successful institute was organized at Washington last July.

The county officers have rendered me every assistance in their power.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The whole number of children in this county in 1869, was 3,456; in 1870

4,509—1,153 increase. The whole number of children attending school in 1869, was 1,861; in 1870, 2,587—an increase of 726. The total number of teachers employed in 1869, 46; in 1870, 63—a gain of 17. The number of schools taught in 1869, 42; in 1870, 58—a gain of 16.

Last year 17 reports were received. This year, out of a total of 32 districts in the county, 27 have reported.

I am pleased to acknowledge obligations to county officers, and others, for valuable assistance rendered.

A very successful teachers' institute has been organized in this county, the first session of which was held in August last.

OUACHITA COUNTY.

The whole number of children reported in this county in 1869, was 2,134; in 1870, 3,704—a gain of 1,570. The whole number of children attending school in 1869, 688; in 1870, 2,562—increase 1,874. Number of schools taught in 1869, 15; in 1870, 55—increase 40. Number of teachers employed in 1869, was 18; in 1870, 64—gain 46.

There has been no institute organized in this county, by reason of the bitter political feeling existing. Upon its subsidence, I expect to organize one successfully.

UNION COUNTY.

The whole number of children reported in this county last year, was 2,710; this year 4,215—an increase of 1,505. The whole number attending school in 1869, was 436; in 1870, 2,331—an increase of 1,895. The whole number of schools taught in the county in 1869, was 30; in 1870, 48—gain of 18. The number of teachers employed in 1869, was 33; in 1870, 49—an increase of 16. Last year reports were received from but eight trustees of this county. This year, out of a total of 23 districts, *23 have reported.*

I regret to state that a controlling majority of the county court have thrown obstacles in the way of a full and fair execution of the school law. In one instance the court absolutely refused to levy a school tax which had been properly certified by one of the trustees of the county. The county judge, it is proper to state, dissented from his associates, but was overruled by them. I instructed the trustee to sue out a writ of *mandamus* in the circuit court, to compel the levy according to law. Judge McCowan granted the writ. The moral effect of this victory has been of great benefit to the school interests.

A teachers' institute was organized in this county in September last, but such were the gloomy feelings pervading the minds of the teachers, superinduced by the action of the county court in the matter of levying taxes for school purposes, heretofore referred to, that but very little interest was awakened, and consequently nothing more than an organization effected.

I am under obligations to all of the county officers, save the associate jus-

tices of the county court, for the active and hearty coöperation extended me in the discharge of my official duties.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

No reports of children were received from this county in 1869. The number reported this year, is 2,635. The whole number of children attending school in 1869, was 480; in 1870, 1196—gain of 716. The number of schools taught in 1869, was 12; in 1870, 29—gain of 17. The number of teachers employed in 1869, 12; in 1870, 32—gain of 20.

School interests have been at a lower ebb in this than in any other county in my district, for severals reasons, prominent among which is the following: According to the general plan agreed upon, the county was divided into school districts, conforming their boundaries to political township lines, which left them very large and unwieldy. I only hoped, by this division, to get the first enumeration of the children, which I succeeded in accomplishing, trusting that the necessities and convenience of the people would prompt them to subdivide the territory into suitable districts, but I trusted in vain. For over twelve months no action was taken by the people to accomplish the desired results; I therefore resolved upon a new plan of action, which, if not entirely warranted in law, has achieved satisfactory results. I adopted it because the exigencies of the case demanded it. It was simply a case of schools or no schools. With the concurrence of the county court, I redistricted the entire county by townships and section lines, and appointed trustees who could not take the oath of office, where I could not find *competent* persons to discharge the duties of the office who could. I will add right here that, with the exception of the concurrence of the county judge in the matter of redistricting the county, I have had that officer's hostility in every effort of mine in the discharge of my official duties. This opposition to me, or rather to the school system, culminated in a refusal of the court to levy any taxes for school purposes in the county. Upon receiving official notification of the fact, I immediately caused notices to be served upon the members of the court, that I should apply at the Magnolia circuit court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel a levy of the tax; but pending the trial of the issue, (the judge having decided the similar case referred to in Union county,) the court levied a general tax of three-fifths of one per cent. on the county, disregarding also in this the wishes of districts for separate district levies, many of which, with surprising unanimity, having voted from six to ten months schools, and taxes enough to support them. Whereas the tax levied by the court was not only contrary to law, but will prove wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended. At the time appointed by me for the purpose of organizing a teachers' institute, the attendance was so small that only a partial organization was effected.

I am under obligations to Capt. V. V. Smith, county clerk, for material assistance rendered me in the furtherance of the cause of education.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

The whole number of children reported in this couuty, was 1,000; the whole number reported by trustees for the present year, is 1,569—an increase of 560. The whole number of children attending school in 1869, was 345; in 1870, 1,021—an increase of 676. The number of schools taught in this county in 1869, was 12; in 1870, 25—an increase of 13. The whole number of teachers employed in 1869, was 15; in 1870, 29—an increase of 14.

No teachers' institute has, as yet, been organized in this county, from the fact that at the time appointed by me to conduct the same I was called away to a distant portion of my district to settle differences which threatened disastrous results to our school interests. I shall, however, at an early day, organize an institute in this county.

I am under obligations to the county officials for courtesies extended.

I remain yours, very truly, H. A. MILLEN,

Circuit Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
DE WITT, ARK., *December 17, 1870.*

Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Supt. Pub. Inst., Little Rock, Ark.:*

DEAR SIR: After one week's tedious and most perplexing labor, I have concluded a very imperfect annual report,—imperfect for two reasons, viz: First, that many of the trustees throughout this, the Tenth Judicial District, have failed to render their annual reports—the only data from which my report can be compiled. Second, that by far the majority of reports which have come to hand, are very imperfectly made out, so much so, indeed, that it is quite impossible for me to gather from them either order or accuracy, and by reason of the fact that my report has been so much delayed, there is no time to return trustees' reports for correction; hence I send you the best I can make of it. I have used every means to secure early and prompt reports from trustees, but have failed to accomplish my purpose in full. I feel assured that the indulgence extended to trustees last year, in reference to making their annual reports, has detracted from promptitude in the present instance. I know, of personal knowledge, of several districts in which schools have been taught in compliance with the present school law, from which no reports have been received; and in several instances reports which have come to hand from districts having had a school, are so incomplete as scarcely to justify an apportionment of public money to their respective districts.

By reason of *all* districts not rendering proper reports, I am, of course, unable to give you the enumeration of my district; and, in order that the several counties of this district may not forfeit their *pro rata* of public moneys, I send you the enumeration of the scholastic year ending October 1, 1869, thinking you may be disposed to apportion money to it as before.

I am of the opinion that it will be necessary to impose litigation and consequent penalties upon defaulting trustees, ere they will realize the necessity of attending to the duties of their office.

In reference to the report embracing statistics of school lands, which is required of the Circuit Superintendent, I beg to state that the time during which I have been in office has been insufficient to enable me to collect the required data, consequently I render no report on said lands.

In a letter, of a few days since, I stated the cause of the great delay in the matter of my report, and deem it unnecessary to recapitulate. Hoping my report may reach you in time to be embodied in *your* annual report—that you will extend every indulgence possible, and that I shall meet you at the State Teachers' Association, I am, very respectfully,

J. H. HUTCHINSON,

Superintendent of Public Instruction 10th District.

ARKANSAS INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

This Institution was first organized in February, 1859, at Arkadelphia, Clark county, and, after having been in operation about three years and a half, was, in consequence of the war, suspended in the fall of 1863.

After a suspension of three and a half years, an appropriation having been secured in its behalf, from the Legislature, it was again opened in February, 1867.

The general management of the Institute was intrusted by the Legislature to a board of ten trustees, while the immediate control and management of its several departments was confided to a superintendent chosen by the board.

In the household department, the superintendent was assisted by an experienced matron, whose duty it was to administer the domestic concerns, having charge of the female pupils when out of school, and the direction of the servants in their various duties. It was also the duty of the matron, under the direction of the superintendent, to see that the sick were properly cared for, and the clothing of all the pupils kept in proper order and repair.

The teachers were appointed by the board of trustees, upon the nomination of the superintendent, but were directly responsible to this officer for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

By act of the Legislature, approved July 22, 1868, provision was made for the removal of the Institution from Arkadelphia to Little Rock, and the creation of a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the Governor.

The institution is now handsomely located on the south side of the city, near the corporation line, one mile from the State house—five acres of ground having been purchased for this purpose. A substantial brick building, forty by fifty feet, with three stories, has been erected for the accommodation of the school, beside several other wooden buildings, used for kitchens, workshops, lodging rooms, etc. The Institution is on an elevation, and commands a fine view of the city.

There are now thirty-eight pupils enrolled in the school, and applications for twelve more, making fifty in all, which is as many as can well be accommodated.

Prof. Otis Patton, the superintendent, informs us that they have a good assortment of apparatus for conducting the school, such as raised letter books, maps, etc., and two pianos for instructing the pupils in music.

The pupils are making good progress in their studies.

In the working department, the boys are employed in making mattresses, brooms and cane seating chairs, and the girls in sewing and making fancy bead work.

The sale of manufactured articles has amounted, in the last two years, to over three thousand dollars.

The plan of instruction is similar to that pursued in other institutions for the education of the blind.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, *December 10, 1870.*

To Hon. THOMAS SMITH, *Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Arkansas:*

In July, 1867, a school of two pupils was opened in the city of Little Rock, under the immediate supervision of Joseph Mount, an educated deaf mute. It was supported at the city expense. The school increased in numbers, and on the 17th of July, 1868, it was incorporated as a State Institution. An appropriation was made of $5,000 each year for salaries; $16,000 for running expenses for two years, and a pro rata of $300 per annum for the necessary expenses of each pupil.

A grant of land was made containing 92 41-100 acres, on which the Institute is now located, and also another tract near the Penitentiary.

Mr. Mount left in February, 1869, and Marquis L. Brock, A. M., from the Illinois Institute for Deaf and Dumb, arrived as his successor, in the following June. Mr. Brock returned to his home in February, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Elnore P. Caruthers, the present principal and matron, arrived the 28th of April.

During the fall and winter of 1869-70, a brick building, 60 by 40 feet, was erected, out of the money appropriated for running expenses. On the 7th of May, the school, consisting at that time of 24 pupils, was moved into the new building.

Our summer vacation includes the months of July, August and September, when it is expected that the pupils will visit their friends at their homes.

October 5, 1870, the school reassembled, and has been steadily increasing in numbers up to the present time. The school now numbers 41 pupils. In addition 16 applications for admission have been made, which is more than our present accommodations will warrant us in receiving.

The limit of age prescribed by law for admission to the Institute is between the ages of 9 and 30 years. I have in my possession, a partial list of

174 names of deaf mutes in the State, under 30 years of age. I believe that if a full and correct list were made, there would be found to be at least 250 deaf mutes in the State, who ought now, or within a very few years, to be receiving an education in an institution of this character.

Our school hours are from 9, A. M., till 12 M., and from 2 till 4, P. M., with an hour for study in the evening. All the house work, except cooking an washing, is done by the girls, and they spend a certain amount of time each day in sewing. The boys spend about three hours each day in work on the farm, or about the place. We expect another year to organize a shoe shop, and teach the boys the trade of shoemaking.

The school has developed with great rapidity since its organization, and, with increased accommodations and facilities, we shall soon have an Institution which will be a pride and an ornament to the State, a living testimonial to the philanthropy of its citizens.

E. P. CARUTHERS, *Principal.*